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THE HOWLANDS
IN AMERICA

THIS BOOK
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO ALL THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE DESCENDANTS
OF THE THREE SONS OF HENRY HOWLAND,
ARTHUR HOWLAND,
HENRY HOWLAND,
AND
JOHN HOWLAND, THE MAYFLOWER PILGRIM

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NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS

"Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty"

Prepared and Produced in the United States of America by
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THE HOWLANDS IN AMERICA

THE MAYFLOWER

"Next to the fugitives whom Moses led out of Egypt, the little ship load of outcasts who landed at Plymouth are destined to influence the future of the world."

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Edited and Compiled
By WILLIAM HOWLAND *for*
THE PILGRIM JOHN HOWLAND SOCIETY
[*Incorporated*]
DETROIT: 1939

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FOREWORD

SINCE 1879, descendants of the Howlands in America have been searching among the records in England to discover the ancestry of the Pilgrim John Howland and his two brothers—Arthur and Henry.

During this time we have found, according to investigations made by the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, a barrister and noted antiquarian, that there were several distinct families by the name of Howland in England who were all in some way connected. While it is possible that there are in America today some descendants from these other branches, the Howlands in this book have reference to the descendants of Henry Howland of Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, England.

As there are many books of historic interest published regarding the Pilgrims and Plymouth, it has seemed expedient to compile another account of the activities and doings of our ancestors, the Howlands, in the early life of our country.

With the exceptions of Franklyn Howland's "Genealogy of the Howland Family", published in 1885, and now practically impossible to procure, and our "John Howland, A Mayflower Pilgrim", published in 1926, there are no books relating to our illustrious ancestors.

Therefore, we believe that this book will prove interesting to the many descendants of the three brothers who came to the Plymouth Colony three hundred years ago —John Howland, Arthur and Henry Howland, sons of Henry Howland, England.

THE HOWLANDS IN AMERICA

ALL the Howlands in America can trace their ancestral lineage to the three sons of Henry Howland of Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, England,—John Howland, who came to this country in the Mayflower in 1620, and his two brothers, Arthur and Henry Howland, who probably arrived about 1623-4.

ARTHUR HOWLAND, the oldest of the three brothers, doubtless came to New Plimouth with his brother Henry, where he lived a few years and then became a landholder and resident of Marshfield, Massachusetts. On the 2nd of July, 1638, three hundred acres of upland, in what is now Marshfield, was granted to Capt. Miles Standish and Mr. John Alden, lying on the north side of South River, bounded on the east by Beaver Pond, and on the west by a brook. On the 14th of March, 1645, this tract was sold to Edmund Freeman for 71 pounds, 10 shillings. Three hundred acres of this parcel afterwards came into the possession of William Partridge, who conveyed it, in 1647, to Arthur Howland for 21 pounds sterling; 13 pounds in money and the balance on "corne and cattle", the ordinary pay of the country.

Arthur Howland lived and died on this Marshfield estate, and five generations lived and are buried there. In 1640 he was granted fifty acres of land "and some meddow" at North River.

Arthur was a man of firmness, of uprightness, full of Christian zeal, and though not actively interested in the civil affairs of the colony, was greatly respected for his wealth of character. He accepted at an early day the doctrines of the Society of Friends, and amidst

the persecutions of them in the 17th century, was an earnest, faithful defender of their faith. His house at Marshfield, it appears, was the headquarters of the persecuted Friends, and he courageously "entertayned the forraigne Quakers who were goeing too & frow in some of the townes of the goument, producing great desturbance."

For his beliefs and for "pmiting of a Quaker's meeting in his house" he was fined many times, and refusing to pay the fines was committed to jail. He and his wife were fined ten shillings for absenting themselves from "publicke worship" in 1658, but "in respect with his age and low condition" of health, he was acquitted.

Arthur married Widow Margaret Reed. She had a daughter, Lydia Reed, who married John Walker, a member of the Society of Friends, who lived near the Howlands.

Arthur was buried at Marshfield October 30, 1675, and his wife, Margaret, was buried there June 22, 1683.

They had five children:

(1) ARTHUR, married Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Thomas Prence, of Plymouth.

(2) DEBORAH, married January 1, 1648, John Smith, Jr., of Plymouth.

(3) MARY, married first June 6, 1653, Timothy Williamson; and second, January 22, 1679, Robert Sanford.

(4) MARTHA, married January 15, 1659, John Damon, of Scituate.

(5) ELIZABETH, married John Low.

HENRY HOWLAND (youngest of the three brothers) is first mentioned in New England in the allotment of cattle to the different families in Plymouth in 1624. He appears in Duxbury among its earliest settlers, some of the first inhabitants of Plymouth locating themselves there across the harbor, on the north side of the bay. Here he is referred to as living "by the bay side, near Love Brewster's," and the records read that he was "one of the substantial landholders and freemen."

The old records of Plymouth colony say that "Att a Courte held ye 5 of Jan., Ano 1635, Henry Howland was chosen "cunstable for Duxbury." In 1640 he purchased five acres of upland and one acre of marsh meadow in Duxbury, the price which he paid being "Twelve bushells of Indian Corne." For several years he was surveyor of highways in the town. In 1643 he was on a list of freemen of Duxbury, and of men able to bear arms. He served on the "Grand Inquest" (grand jury) in 1636, '37, '39, '40, '49, '51, '52, '53, '56.

In 1657 he refused to serve, the apparent reason being that he had joined the Friends' sect, which was just beginning to spread in America, and the duties were such that he could not conscientiously perform them.

At the court of October, 1657, Henry was summoned to appear at the next March Court to answer for entertaining Quaker meetings in his house. He appeared at the court referred to and was fined 10 shillings.

The Howland family was well represented in the dock of the court of March 1st, 1659, as follows: John Smith, Jr., of Plymouth, and his wife Deborah Howland Smith, Goodwife Howland (wife of Henry Howland), Zoeth Howland (son of Henry Howland) and his wife, Arthur Howland and his wife of Marshfield, "hauing bene p'sented for frequently absenting themselues from publicke worship of God, and were sentanced by the court each ten shillings to the collonies vse."

Through all this persecution and suffering Henry and his "good-

wife" clung to the cause they had espoused, and died as they had lived during the sunset hours of life, triumphant in the faith.

Toward the latter part of his life he became a large possessor of real estate including besides property in Duxbury, a large tract of land in Dartmouth, Freetown, Taunton River and in Mettapoisett (Swanzey).

Some of the colonists may have reached greater distinction in civil affairs, but none have a better record for integrity, thrift, uprightness and unmixed faith in the Divine One, than Henry Howland. It is clear that these virtues did not die with him, but permeated the lives of many of his children, and his children's children up to the present time.

"As we read of his vicissitudes, discouragements, perseverance, endurance, courage and victories, let us, like our honored ancestor,

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
But be heroes in the strife."

Henry Howland married Mary Newland. They probably died at the old Duxbury homestead; Henry, January 17, 1671, and Mary, June 17, 1674.

Children:

(1) JOSEPH, born in Duxbury; married March 4, 1683, Rebecca, daughter of John Huzzey, of Hampton, N. H. He died June 15, 1692.

(2) ZOETH, born in Duxbury; married to Abigall October, 1656.

They moved to Dartmouth about 1662 for more congenial society. Zoeth was killed by the Indians during the famous King Philip's war. The English had a skirmish with the Indians in Tiverton, south of Howland's ferry, and from that time they greatly annoyed the settlers. At the time of Zoeth's death the war was going on in southwestern

Rhode Island only, the savages in this section were doubtless full of revenge, and Zoeth was one of their victims.

(3) JOHN, born ——; died, ——.

(4) SAMUEL, born in Duxbury, moved to Freetown (1662) and was chosen assessor November 24, 1694. He was prominent there in civil affairs and during his life a large landholder. He died in 1716.

(5) SARAH, married November 16, 1672, Robert Dennis, of Portsmouth, R. I., "att the house of Joshua Coggeshall before the people of God."

(6) ELIZABETH, married Jebediah Allen in 1691. He was probably a son of "Georg Allen, Senier, burried at Sanawidg the 2nd of May 1648." Sandwich town records.

(7) MARY, married James Cudworth of Duxbury.

(8) ABIGAIL, married John Young September 2, 1678. He was probably a son of John Young, who "was married vnto . . . . the 13th of December 1648." Plymouth Colony records.

JOHN HOWLAND is the only one of the three brothers who came to this country in the Mayflower in 1620, thereby being one of the original Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock. His was the thirteenth name on the list of forty-one persons who signed the memorable compact in the cabin of the Mayflower in "Cape Cod Harbor" on the 21st of November, 1620. At this time he was 28 years of age. That he possessed sound judgment and business capacity is shown by the active duties which he assumed, and the trust which was reposed in him in all the early labors in establishing a settlement.

He had a grand part to perform in the sublime work of laying the foundation of a government which has stood for more than 300 years, and has had no equal since governments existed. For this the Everlasting Arm was underneath him in the hour of danger, when he came near drowning on his voyage to the New World.

The first mention made of John in the old Plymouth colony records is in a list of "freemen", and the third in number in the governor's "cowncell" of seven members. In 1633 he was an assessor, and his tax amounted to 18 shillings; in 1634 an assessor, and tax one pound and four shillings. In 1635 the council of Gov. Bradford was composed of such eminent persons as "Mr. Thomas Prence, Mr. Edward Winslowe, Mr. John Alden, Mr. Steuen Hopkins, Captayne Miles Standish, Mr. William Collier," together with "Mr. John Howland," who had occupied the same honorable position two previous years.

(Hutchinson, in his History of Massachusetts Bay, says: "The first settlers of the Old Colony, like those of Massachusetts, were very careful that no title or appellation should be given where it was not due. Not more than a half dozen gentlemen in the Massachusetts colony took the title of Esquire; and in a list of 100 freemen, not more than four or five were distinguished by a Mr., although they were generally men of substance. Goodman and Goodwife were the common appellations.")

In 1636 we find John Howland serving on a "jewry", which he frequently did. He was "celect-man" of Plymouth in 1666, and chosen deputy of the same town in 1652 to 1656, '58, '61, '63, '66, '67, '70. His election in 1670, June 2nd, was the last time he permitted his name to be used in a candidacy for public office, being nearly eighty years of age.

Besides these public positions of honor and trust bestowed upon him, he was very often selected to lay out and appraise land, to run out highways, settle disputes arising from various causes, and on committees of every description. He was not only full of zeal for the temporal welfare of the colony, but gave powerful encouragement to a high standard of morals and religion; so much so that he is recorded as a "godly man and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ."

It is shown that he was active in this work, for Gov. Bradford writes that he became "a profitable member both in church and common wealth"; and it appears that at the ordination of John Cotton, Jr., in

1667, John Howland "was appointed by the church to join in the imposition of hands."

John Howland married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley, who with his wife died the first winter. This sad circumstance, together with the death of her uncle Edward Tilley that first winter, left Elizabeth an orphan. She and her parents were passengers on the Mayflower.

Elizabeth Howland was a woman of superior natural ability and earnest Christian faith, and was a helpmeet for her sturdy husband, the Pilgrim John Howland.

In 1638 they moved from Plymouth to what was called Rocky Nook, buying the home of John Jenny, built in 1628, where they lived until the death of John Howland in 1672. Rocky Nook was at that time a part of the Plymouth colony but is now within the borders of Kingston, Massachusetts.

(An account of the homestead may be found on page 26.)

Elizabeth passed the closing days of her life with her daughter Lydia Brown in Swanzey, Rhode Island, where she died, according to the Swanzey records, "December 22, 1687, aged 80 years."

It is probable that John and Elizabeth were married towards the close of 1623 or early in 1624 and was the fifth or sixth marriage in the Plymouth colony.

They had four sons and six daughters, six of the children being born in Plymouth and the last four at Rocky Nook.

(A list of the children and grandchildren may be found on page 20.)

The Pilgrim Fathers

(An acrostic tribute by Florence Gertrude Plass)

T To You—brave Pilgrim Fathers—
who on the Mayflower came,

H Holy in your purpose
and with righteous "Pilgrim" name,

E E'er be increasing glory, gratitude and fame!

P Proudly does our country
proclaim your courage rare,

I Inspired by the God of Right,
for Right to do and dare,

L Leaving all that seemed secure—
home, supply and friends—

G Giving up all worldly aims
for Freedom's righteous ends,

R Right (foremost) to worship God
with Conscience as your Guide,

I In freedom and in progress true,
though hardships should betide,

M Making hardships glorious
and YOU, our Country's Pride!

F Faithfully and bravely,
you blazed Freedom's Trail,

A Alone you faced foes in the wild
and from foes did not quail,

T Truest faith and courage
you proved was ever yours,

H Heaven inspired for Freedom,
that fails not but endures,

E Establishing by example
standards of life sublime,

R Reflected in Descendants
and in world prose and rhyme,

S Sacredly paying tribute
to "THE PILGRIMS" thro' all time.

Origin of the Surname Howland

THE study of the sources and significations of English surnames is full of interest to the genealogist. Surnames are derived from occupations and pursuits, dignities and office, personal and moral qualities, baptismal names, natural objects, heraldic charges and traders' signs, social relations, periods of time, age, etc., contempt and ridicule, virtues, etc., oaths and exclamations, sobriquets, surnominal puns.

Surnames are divided into five classes, when arranged etymologically, namely: First—Baptismal or personal names, as Thomson, from Thomas' son. Second—Names derived from place, as Wood, Field, Hill, Townsend. Third—Names derived from office, as Knight, Squire, Spencer. Fourth—Names derived from occupation, as Butler, Cook, Sherman (from Shearman). Fifth—Sobriquets, nicknames, as Brightman, Brown, Russell. Employment of surnames to any extent is a modern custom. We find very few of them in the Bible. They were scarce in England in the year 1100, and were not at all common till three hundred years later.

It is said that "the names of local origin bear by far the larger proportion to the whole." The theory concerning the surname Howland is this,—that it originated from the old English word "How" (or hoch, German; Teutonic, high), meaning an eminence, and the modern word "land." An instance of this character would be very reasonable: Two persons by the name of Henry lived in a certain neighborhood. One of them resided in the valley, the other on an eminence of the land, and to distinguish them one was called Henry-of-the-how-land —Henry Howland.

"Can there be a more plausible, reasonable theory for the derivation of the name Howland, than that it was bestowed on a surnameless person, indicating the location of his residence as on an eminence ('How') of ground ('land')? The writer promulgates it, in the absence of evidence, as probably the true derivation."

(Franklyn Howland)

Children and Grandchildren of John and Elizabeth Howland

(1) Desire, born ——; died Oct. 13, 1683, in Barnstable. Married 1643, Capt. John Gorham, who was baptized at Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, Jan. 28, 1621, and died Feb. 5, 1675-6.

Their children were:

Desire, born May 20, 1644, in Plymouth.
Temperance, born May 5, 1646, in Marshfield.
Elizabeth, born April 2, 1648, in Marshfield.
James, born April 28, 1650, in Marshfield.
John, born Feb. 20, 1651, in Marshfield.
Joseph, born Feb. 16, 1653, in Yarmouth.
Jabez, born August 3, 1656, in Barnstable.
Mercy, born Jan. 20, 1658, in Barnstable.
Lydia, born Nov. 11, 1661, in Barnstable.
Hannah, born 1663, in Barnstable.
Shubael, born 1667, in Barnstable.

(2) John, born Feb. 24, 1627, in Plymouth. Married Oct. 26, 1651, Mary, daughter of Robert Lee, of Barnstable. His father owned land in Marshfield, which he afterwards exchanged for a tract in Barnstable. John, Jr., may have occupied these lands, which would explain his moving to Barnstable.

He possessed a great deal of energy, was a systematic business man, and was highly respected in the colony. In 1674 he was appointed by the court "Ensigne of the Milletary companie" of Barnstable, and in 1689 was chosen one of the selectmen of that town.

Their children were:

Mary, born 1652; married John Allyn of Barnstable.
Elizabeth, born May 17, 1655; married first John Bursley, 1673; second Isaac Hamblin, Sept. 16, 1691.
Isaac, born Nov. 25, 1659; lived in Barnstable. Married Dec. 27, 1686, Ann Taylor.

HANNAH, born May 15, 1661; married May 20, 1686, Jonathan Crocker of Barnstable.

MERCY, born Jan. 21, 1663; died 1717; married April 27, 1704, Joseph Hamblin.

LYDIA, born Jan. 9, 1665; married Joseph Jenkins.

EXPERIENCE, born July 28, 1668.

ANNE, born Sept. 9, 1670; married Sept. 18, 1691, Joseph Crocker.

SHUBAEL, born Sept. 30, 1672.

JOHN, born Dec. 31, 1674, in Barnstable; married first Abigail Crocker; married second Mary Crocker. John lived and died in Barnstable. His will, in which all his children are mentioned, was dated Feb. 8, 1738. The estate inventoried 1088 pounds, 8 shillings. His will says, "My will is that if my son John should fail of being brought up to college, then he shall become an equal partner with my son Job in the real estate." His son John graduated at Harvard.

(3) JABEZ, born probably 1628, in Plymouth. Married Bethiah Thatcher. He lived in Plymouth until 1680, when he moved to Bristol, R. I. He did good service under Capt. Benjamin Church in the King Phillip war. In August, 1676, he went up with Church into Dartmouth, where the Indians were doing a great deal of harm, and while there "had the fortune to discover and imprison a parcel of the enemy." He is referred to at this time as one "who was now, and often the Lieutenant, and worthy good soldier."

Jabez was a blacksmith and cooper, and carried on a large business in Bristol. At the first town-meeting for the transaction of general business (Nov. 10, 1681) Jabez Howland was chosen town clerk, and the following June he was elected selectman.

Their children were:

JABEZ, born Nov. 15, 1669, in Plymouth; married Patience Stafford. Lived and died in Bristol—Oct. 7, 1732. He was an industrious, thrifty business man, and his estate inventoried over $15,000.

JOHN, born Jan. 15, 1673; died Jan., 1673.

BETHIAH, born June 3, 1674; died 1676 in Plymouth.

JOSIAH, born Aug. 6, 1676, in Plymouth; married Yetmercy Shove, Nov. 24, 1709. He was a blacksmith and innholder in Bristol, R. I., where he always lived and died.

JOHN, born July 26, 1679; died ——.

JUDAH, born May 7, 1683; died ——.

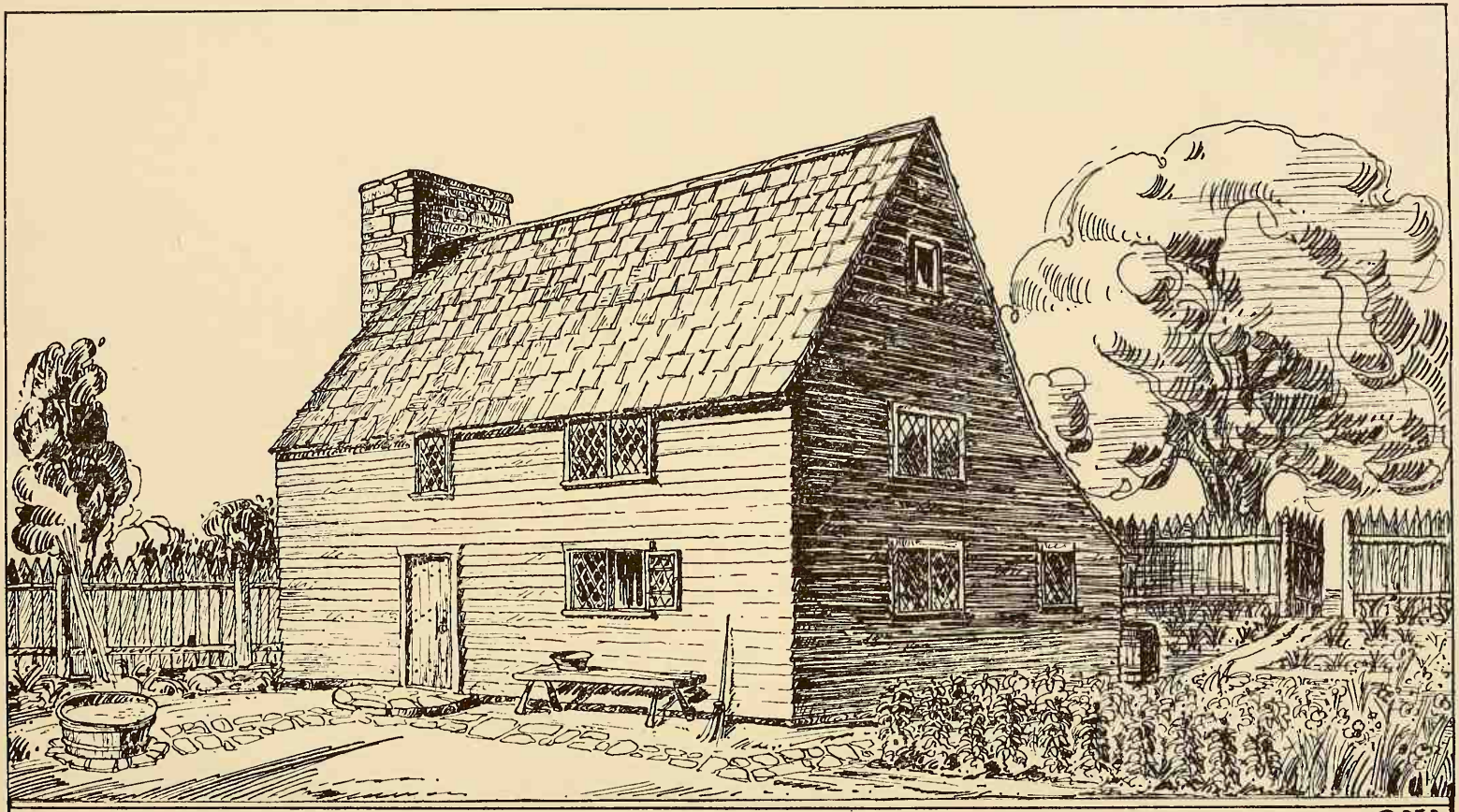
SETH, born Jan. 5, 1685; died April, 1685.
SAMUEL, born May 24, 1686, in Bristol, R. I.; married May 6, 1708, Abigail Cary.
EXPERIENCE, born May 19, 1687; died in infancy.
JOSEPH, born Oct. 14, 1692, in Bristol, R. I.; baptized Sept. 8, 1695, in the First Congregational Church, Bristol; married Bathsheba Cary. They lived in Swanzey, and perhaps in Newport, R. I. He died Aug. 16, 1737.
ELIZABETH, born ——; married Nathan Townsend, of Newport, R. I.

(4) HOPE, born Aug. 30, 1629; died Jan. 8, 1684; married as early as 1646, John Chipman, of Plymouth, afterwards of Barnstable, who came in 1630 from Barnstable, England. Their son Samuel had a son John, who graduated at Harvard college, and was a clergyman. Samuel's son Thomas had a son Samuel, who was the father of Judge Nathaniel Chipman, a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, U. S. Senator, and Chief Justice of Vermont.

Their children were:

ELIZABETH, born June 24, 1648, in Plymouth; married Hosea Joyce before 1676; died after Feb., 1712.
HOPE, born August 31, 1652, at Barnstable; married (1) John Huckins, August 10, 1670; (2) Jonathan Cobb, March 1, 1632/3; died July 25/26, 1728, Middleboro.
LYDIA, born Dec. 25, 1654, at Barnstable; married about 1675, John Sargent; died March 2, 1730, Malden.
JOHN, born March 2, 1656/7; died May 29, 1657.
HANNAH, born Jan. 14, 1658, at Barnstable; married May 1, 1680, Thomas Huckins, Barnstable; died Nov. 4, 1696.
SAMUEL, born April 15, 1661; married Sarah Cobb, Dec. 27, 1686, Barnstable; died 1722/23.
RUTH, born Dec., 1663, at Barnstable; married Eleazer Crocker, April 7, 1682, Barnstable; died April 8, 1698.
BETHIA, born July 1, 1666; married Shubael Dimock; died before 1699.
MERCY, born Feb. 6, 1668, at Barnstable; married Nathan Skiff Dec. 13, 1699, Sandwich; died June 12, 1724, Chilmark.
JOHN, born March 3, 1670, at Barnstable; married Mary Skiff; died Jan. 4, 1756.
DESIRE, born Feb. 26, 1673, at Barnstable; married Melatiah Bourne Feb. 23, 1692/3, Sandwich; died March 28, 1705, Sandwich.

(5) ELIZABETH, born ——; died ——; married first Ephraim Hicks of Plymouth, Sept. 13, 1649, who died Dec. 2, 1649. Married second John Dickarson of Plymouth July 10, 1651, who mar-



• THE JOHN HOWLAND HOMESTEAD • 1628-1680 •

STRICKAND & STRICKLAND ARCHITECTS

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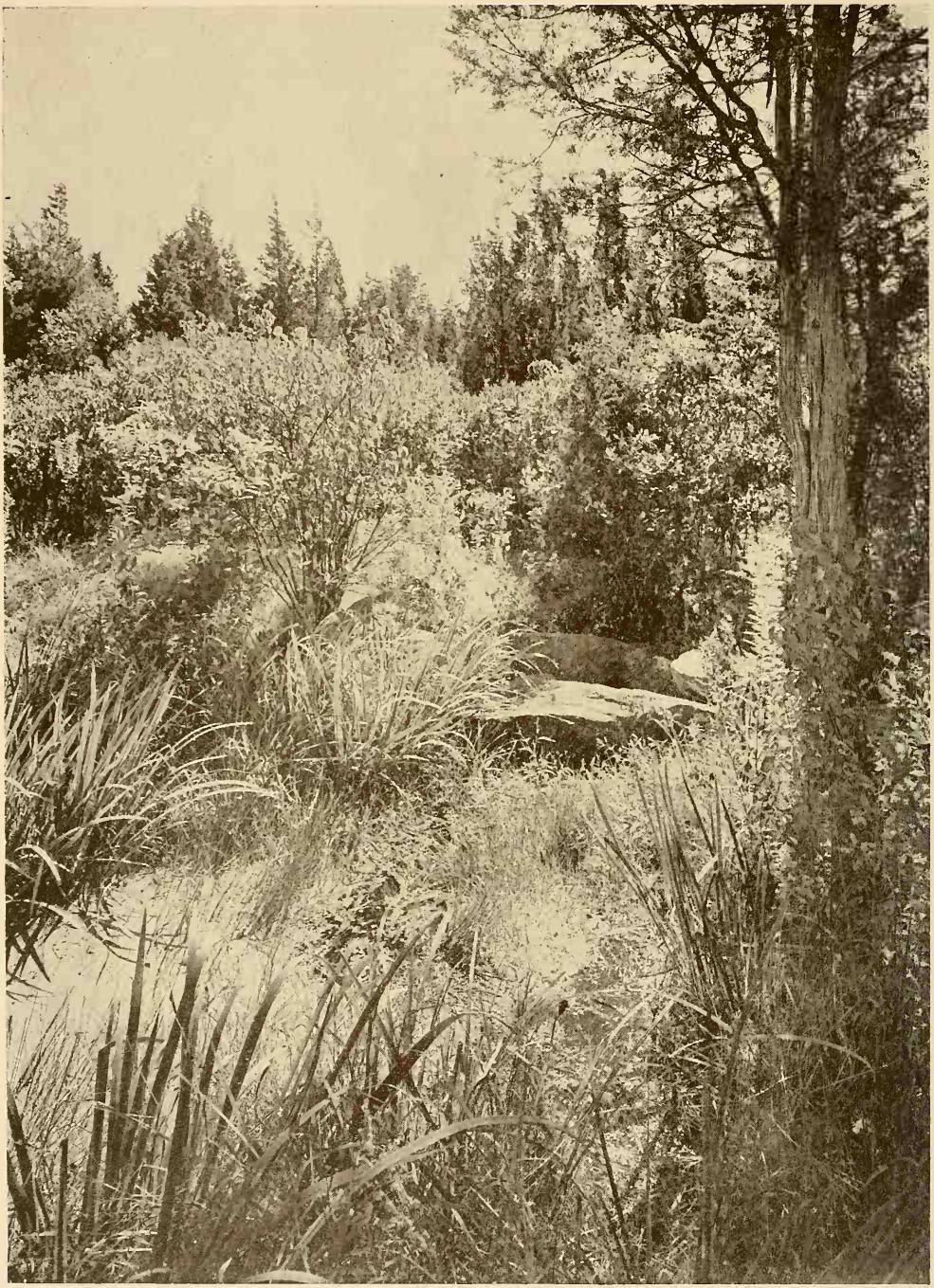


THE SPRING—HOWLAND HOMESTEAD, ROCKY NOOK

ried first Elizabeth, sister of Ephraim Hicks.

Their children (born at Oyster Bay, Long Island) were:

ELIZABETH, born Oct. 11, 1652; married Caleb Wright before 1680; died Feb. 5, 1695.
JOSEPH, born Dec. 24, 1654; married Rose Townsend; died about 1721.
MERCY, born Feb. 23, 1657.
JABEZ, born July, 1660.
LYDIA, born August 5, 1662.
SAMUEL, born Jan. 26, 1665.
MEHETABELL, born Feb., 1667.
HANNAH, born Jan. 6, 1671.
JAMES, born May 27, 1675.

(6) LYDIA, born ——; died ——; married John Brown. They settled in Swanzey.

Their children were:

JAMES, born May 4/21, 1655, at Rehoboth; married Margaret Denison June 5, 1678; died April 15, 1718, Barrington, L. I.
DOROTHY, born Aug. 29, 1666, at Swansea, Mass.; married Joseph Kent, Jr., Nov. 12, 1690, Swansea; died Nov. 12, 1727, Rehobeth.
JABEZ, born about 1667; married Jane ————; died before July 7, 1747.

(7) RUTH, born ——; died ——; married Nov. 17, 1664, Thomas, son of Thomas and grandson of Rev. Robert Cushman of Plymouth.

Their children were:

ROBERT, born Oct. 4, 1664, at Plymouth; married (1) Persis ———— about 1697, who died Jan. 14, 1743; married (2) Prudence Sherman Feb., 1744/5; died Sept. 7, 1757, Kingston.
THOMAS, born about 1670 at Duxbury; married Sarah Strong; died Jan. 9, 1726/7, Lebanon, Conn.
DESIRE, born Feb. 9, 1673; married Samuel Kent after Dec. 17, 1686; died Feb. 8, 1763.

(8) HANNAH, born ——; died ——; married Jonathan Bosworth July 6, 1661.

Their children were:

MERCY, born May 30, 1662.
HANNAH, born Nov. 5, 1663.
JONATHAN, born Dec. 24, 1666.
DAVID, born Sept. 15, 1669.
JABEZ, born Feb. 14, 1673.
ELIZABETH, born July 31, 1676.

JONATHAN, born Sept. 22, 1680; married Nov. 26, 1703, to Sarah Rounds, and had son, Ichabod, born May 31, 1706. (Swanzey Records.)

(9) JOSEPH, born —— at Rocky Nook, Plymouth colony; married Dec. 7, 1664, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Southworth, of Plymouth. He was commissioned a lieutenant of militia in 1679, which position he held for many years. He also served the town as one of an auditing committee, and was surveyor of highways and selectman. He was a large real estate owner. Joseph, his son Thomas, his grandson Consider, and his great, great grandson Thomas successively held the land on which Pilgrim Hall, in Plymouth, now stands.

Their children were:

LYDIA, born 1665; died July 6, 1717; married Jeremiah Thomas.

ELIZABETH, born ——; died ——; married September 14, 1684, Joseph Hamblin.

MARY, born ——; died ——; married Nov. 3, 1718, George Connett.

THOMAS, born ——; died Dec. 7, 1739. Married 1699, Hannah Cole. They settled in Plymouth where he died. In 1728 he threw out land for a street, which was named Howland Street, on which he afterwards erected a dwelling. He and his sons Consider, Thomas and Joseph all owned much land on this street.

JAMES, born in Plymouth; married Sept. 8, 1697, Mary Lothrop.

NATHANIEL, born in Plymouth; married March 3, 1696-7, Martha Cole; married second Jan. 25, 1725, Abigail Churchill, widow of Francis Billington. They always lived in Plymouth. In 1698 he owned twelve acres of land opposite the foot of Cushman Street (formerly owned by Governor Bradford). He was a large landholder in Plymouth. In 1732 he bought the house built by Consider Howland on North Street, and probably lived there. This house was afterwards owned and kept as an Inn by Thomas Southworth Howland, and was the favorite resort and dining place of the Old Colony Club.

SARAH, born 1687; died before 1703.

BENJAMIN, born 1689; died Sept. 7, 1689.

JOSEPH, born ——; died July 8, 1689. He and Benjamin were probably twins.

(10) ISAAC, born Nov. 15, 1649, in Plymouth; died March 9, 1724. Married Elizabeth Vaughn of Middleborough. He was an earnest, active citizen and was very prominent in the early settlement of Middleborough, residing on the land willed him by his father, the Pilgrim John Howland. He was surveyor

of highways in 1672, selectman in 1674, admitted freeman in 1681, member of the "Grand Enquest" in 1682, licensed in 1684 to keep an Inn and a deputy in 1689-91. (These Inns or Taverns could only be kept under a license from the General Court, which was only issued to the "grave and sober". The keeper had to pledge himself that "quiet should be enjoyned in the appartments" of the guests.) He partook of the military spirit of the family, and acted as Lieutenant to Col. Benjamin Church in his raids for King Philip in August, 1676.

Their children were:

SETH, born Nov. 28, 1667; died Oct. 26, 1729. Married Elizabeth Delano May 24, 1728. He kept an Inn at Plymouth, and in 1692, after the charter of William and Mary, he moved to Boston.

ISAAC, born March 6, 1679; died ——.

PRISCILLA, born Aug. 22, 1681; died ——; married, writes one, Peter Bennett; another says, Peter Connett, of North Bridgewater, Oct. 30, 1700.

ELIZABETH, born Dec. 2, 1682; died April 1, 1685.

NATHAN, born Oct. 13, 1687, in Middleborough; married Frances Coombs.

JAEL, born Oct. 13, 1688; died Nov., 1743; married Capt. Nathaniel Southworth.

SUSANNAH, born Oct. 14, 1690; died Nov., 1743; married Ephraim Wood.

HANNAH, born Oct. 16, 1694; died ——; married Dec. 15, 1716, John Tinkham.

(Of the ten children of the Pilgrims John and Elizabeth Tilley Howland, probably the first six were born in Plymouth and the other four at Rocky Nook, which was a part of the Plymouth colony.)

Excavations at Site of Home of Pilgrim John Howland, Rocky Nook

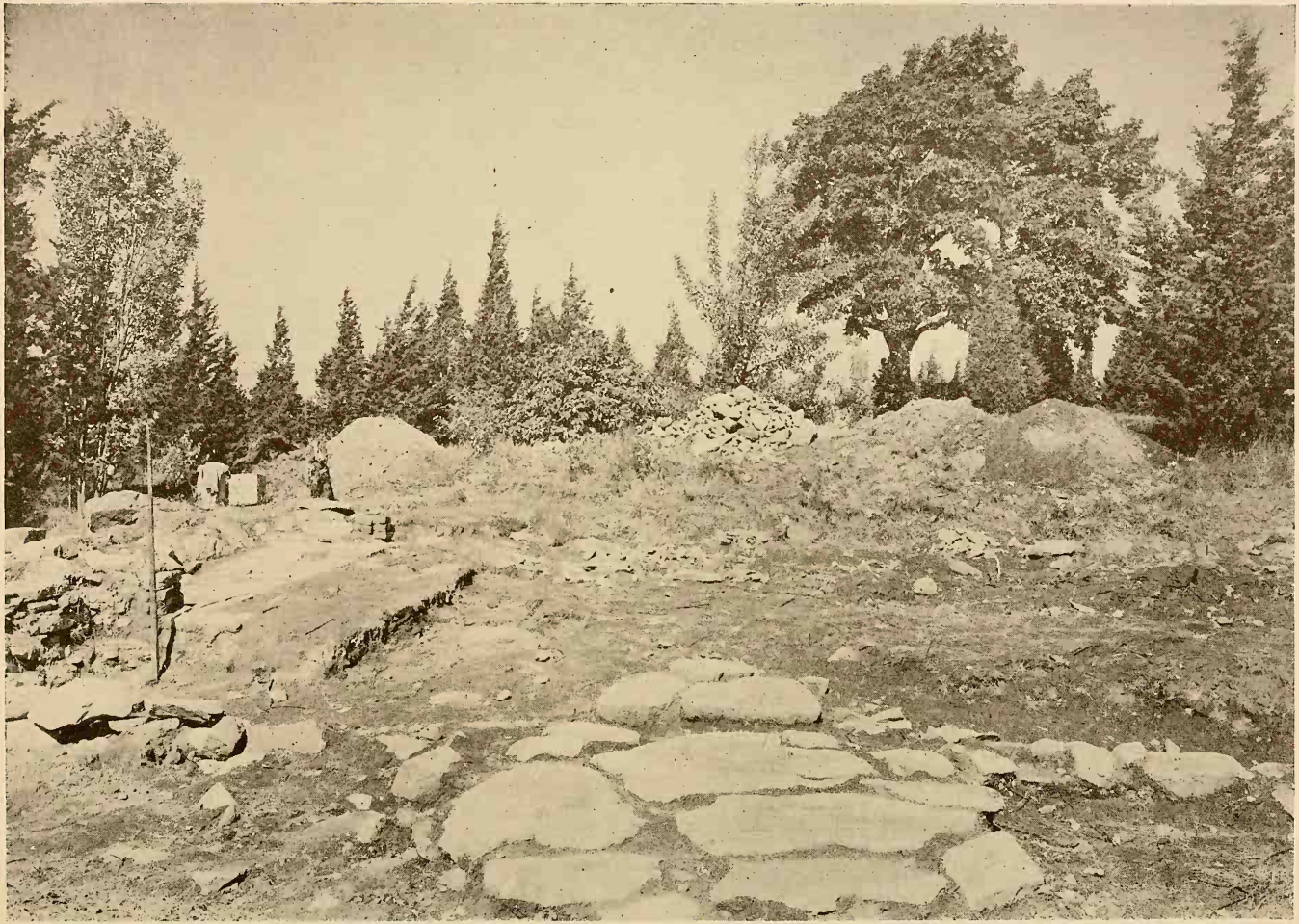
By Sidney T. Strickland

PRECEDING the August 28th, 1937 meeting of the Pilgrim John Howland Society, General Charles R. Howland pledged to President William Howland that he would personally assume any expense which might be necessary for the excavation of the site at Rocky Nook. This offer made possible excavations which laid bare the foundation of a Pilgrim's home which stands today as one of the most important archaeological developments of its kind. From the start of excavations September 20th, 1937, and to date, a very great contribution has been made to our knowledge of the home and household effects of John and Elizabeth Howland from 1638 until the death of John Howland early in 1672.

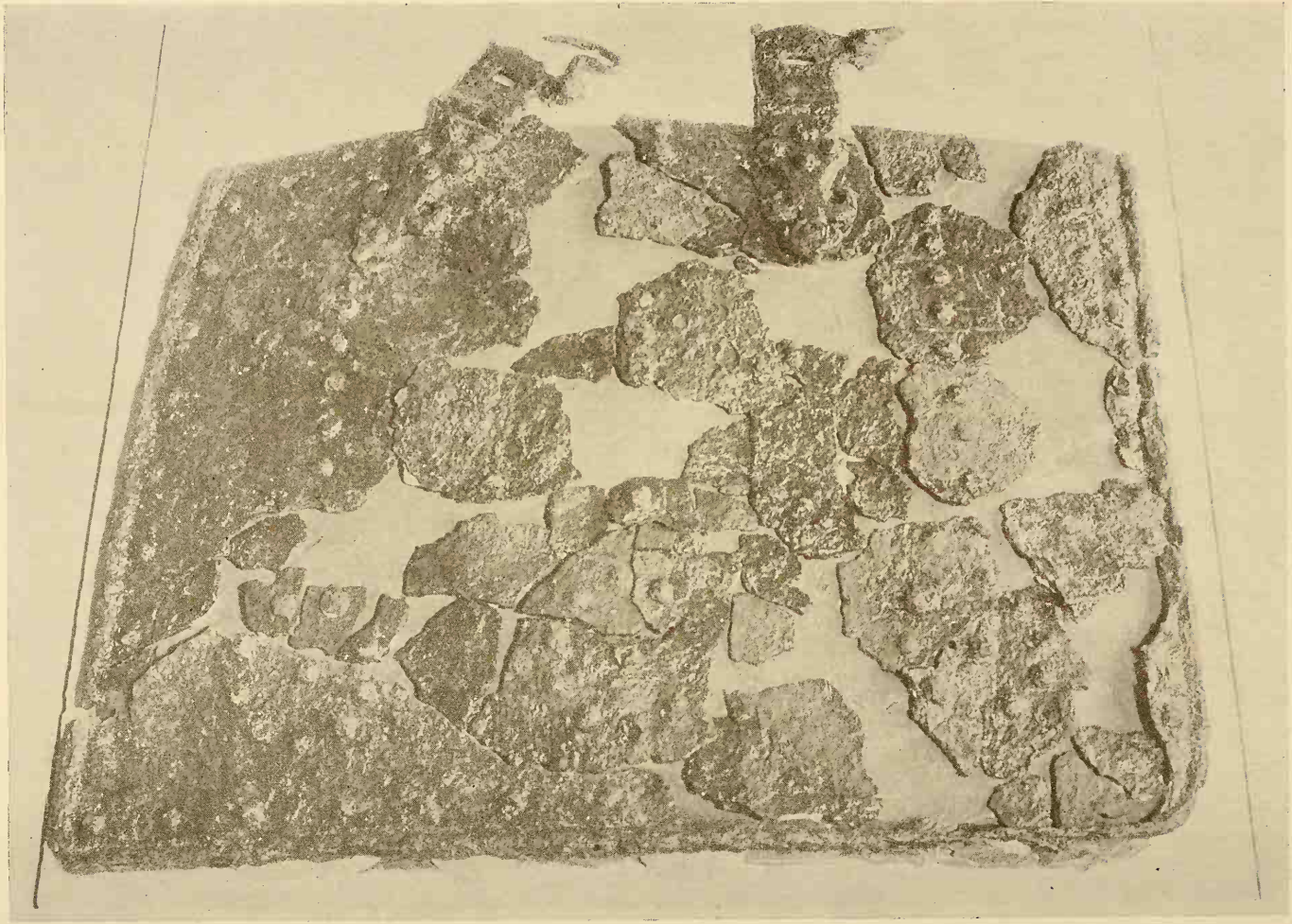
From the point of view of the many present day Howland descendants, they now have a great number of articles, some of every-day use, which belonged to John and Elizabeth, such as spoons, knives, and hardware, originally a part of the House. Buttons from their clothes, buckles from their shoes, copper pins and steel needles used while making or mending their clothes, together with innumerable items of pottery used in the daily routine of preparing and serving food.

From the archaeological point of view it has an even wider effect.

Rocky Nook, five miles north of the center of the Town of Plymouth, has remained free from the general rebuilding which has taken place in the center of Plymouth during the past two hundred and fifty years. As a consequence the foundation of the house and outbuildings, as well as the many articles and fragments of the buildings and their contents were left undisturbed through these many years. This was due to the further fact that the House was destroyed



EXCAVATION — JOHN HOWLAND HOUSE — 1628-1937



PART OF PILGRIM JOHN HOWLAND'S ARMOR

by fire during the last quarter of the 17th Century. From the archaeological point of view therefore, the finds will have the effect of identifying accurately many items used not only by John Howland and his family, but identical to what was to be found about the home of any of the original nineteen family groups which set foot ashore from the Mayflower in 1620.

By far the greatest find was made when we uncovered first the stone walls, the threshhold, and then the broad deep hearth stones where for upwards of thirty-five (35) years the Howland family food was prepared. This huge chimney was made of stone with two small brick piers at the front and flanking the 10′-3″ opening. The brickwork was used to support the large oak lintel beam, which in turn supported the chimney above the opening. The black burned ring upon the stones still exists to show where the fire was always laid. In this huge fireplace was unearthed a spoon, a broken yellow glazed deep dish, and a piece of armor. The piece of armor found is naturally in a corroded condition, however, it shows clearly the detail and design of one of the two tasset plates which hinged to the bottom of the breastplate to protect the thighs. It is the only piece of armor known to be in existence and which belonged to one of the Pilgrims. Consequently, this item stands first in importance not only from the archaeological point of view, but the historical as well. This piece of armor constitutes, aside from the written word, one detail strongly reminiscent of the final stage of Medievalism, which terminated in England near the middle of the 17th Century.

The excavated foundation walls disclosed the oldest relic of this, the first permanent English settlement in America. The plans of the house and outbuildings forming one of the earliest plantations of the Plymouth Colony, have now been laid bare before our eyes.

The plans of the house, as finally disclosed by the foundations which remain, shows clearly that their home was truly English. Whatever was the form of the crude shelter used during the first trying years of the colony, it has been accepted as a fact that the early settlers, at

the first opportunity, built homes after the tradition of their homeland.

The John Howland house at Rocky Nook shows a simple large room, 16′-6″ x 31′-0″ in length, with the entrance on the side wall toward the South. At the West end we find the large stone chimney, which was laid up with clay for mortar. A sufficient number of large crude hand-made bricks, likewise laid up in clay, faced the opening to the fireplace, and supported the great oak lintel beam across the fireplace opening. At least one-half of the Outer or Fire Room was paved, following the English fashion, with flat stone, similar to the hearth. Some of the brick still remained intact, and are unquestionably the oldest hand-made brick known to New England.

From the foundations we see plainly the space formerly occupied by the oak sill of the frame of the house. The nails found tell us the manner in which the frame and outer planking were put together. All of these items determine clearly the nature, shape and size of the oak frame, and the manner in which it was incased first with thick vertical planking, and later with clapboards, not unlike similar early examples still to be seen in this district.

From the inventory taken in 1672, at the time of John Howland's death, we know that the "Outer or Fire Room" still remained one large room as described above. This fact points clearly to the use of the oak frame construction, as it was the only practical way in which a room of that dimensions, with Chamber above, could have been built.

We might note at this time the fact that ovens were unknown at this date. It was their custom to bake directly upon the large flat stones of the hearth. The Howland hearth is unique in this respect.

During all the excavations we found such quantities of nails, broken glass, some charcoal and parts of window hardware, one pintle for the entrance door, as well as bent or clinched nails from the door itself, that we were able to establish the truth of the rumor to the effect that the house had been burned, probably between 1676 and 1690. The direction in which the huge stone chimney collapsed, as well as the location where we found certain items of the structure gave proof

of the direction in which the house fell during the fire.

The items of everyday life which have come to life are of such an age and character that they can be attributed only to the lifetime of John Howland. From the house came three spoons and the handles of two others. Parts of milk bowls, a covered dish, parts of which were found upon the hearth; shallow dishes of shipware pattern and with their scalloped edges, cups and bowls. The milk bowls and the covered dish were nearly 19 inches in diameter. They were all quite deep, as compared to similar articles of a later date. The fragmental parts of several glass bottles were unearthed. Knives of a great variety of size and shape, were brought to light, including parts of two bone handles of what were probably their table knives. Attention should be called to the fact that forks were unknown until after 1700, consequently forks are missing from both the inventory of 1672 and of course from the list of articles uncovered at Rocky Nook.

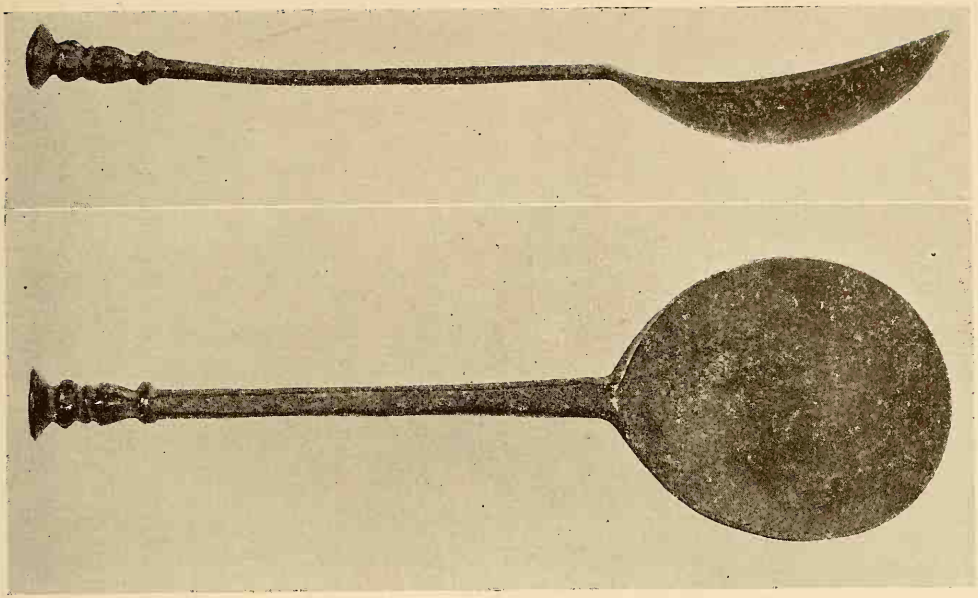
A very few small fragments of Dutch blue and white ware were discovered. We probably have uncovered all of the fragments of a jug which was possibly 10 inches in diameter by sixteen inches tall. The inside was surfaced with a soft greenish glaze. Jugs of this type were shipped from the West Indies, as early as 1650, and contained sugar or molasses. The inventory of 1672 refers to one jug.

A few words about the spoons which were found. While excavating between the stone threshold and the inner paved area, we discovered flattened against the base of one of the stones a Pap or porridge spoon. There are seven of these spoons in Pilgrim Hall, but what we believe is possibly the finest example of these spoons was the one found at the threshold of the John Howland House. The bowl and handle are beautifully proportioned. It seems that quite likely, at an early date, this spoon slipped from the hand of one of the Howland children down between the wooden sill and the stone paved floor, as evidenced by the fact that the spoon shows little or no effect of wear. It is difficult to describe our emotions upon making this find, as this spoon had laid there untouched by other hands, than the members of the John How-

land family for close to three hundred years.

A count has never been made of the fragments which have been brought to light, but it is not far from 4,000 in number. Nails constitute the largest single item, pottery second while bits of glass and fragments of clay pipe stems and bowls seem to be tied for third place.

The work of excavating was most interesting from the day work started. At that early day in September the long arrow-like leaves of the great Hornbeam tree were a dark rich green. As work progressed the leaves turned to bronze. Then before we realized cold weather arrived and the leaves were golden. This yearly change in the leaves from rich green to bronze and then to gold, seemed to exemplify the rich lives of John and Elizabeth Howland, which they spent at the site at Rocky Nook from 1638 until the death of John Howland in 1672. From their day until ours, the hands of time have clocked 265 years and over eight generations have come and gone, while sandy soil and sod have protected the only memento of those early years.



PAP SPOON—FOUND IN EXCAVATION

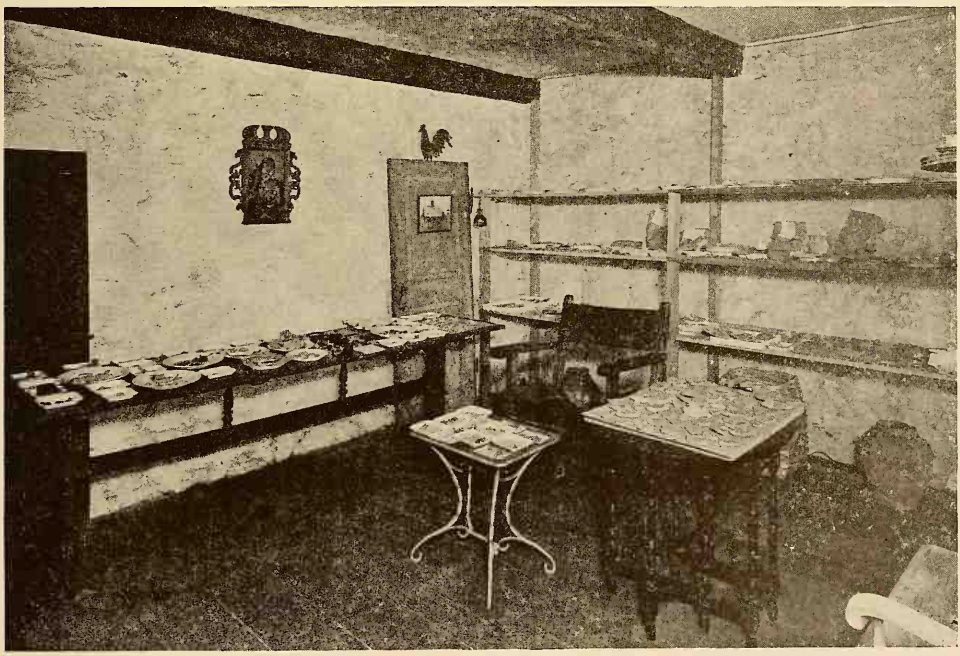
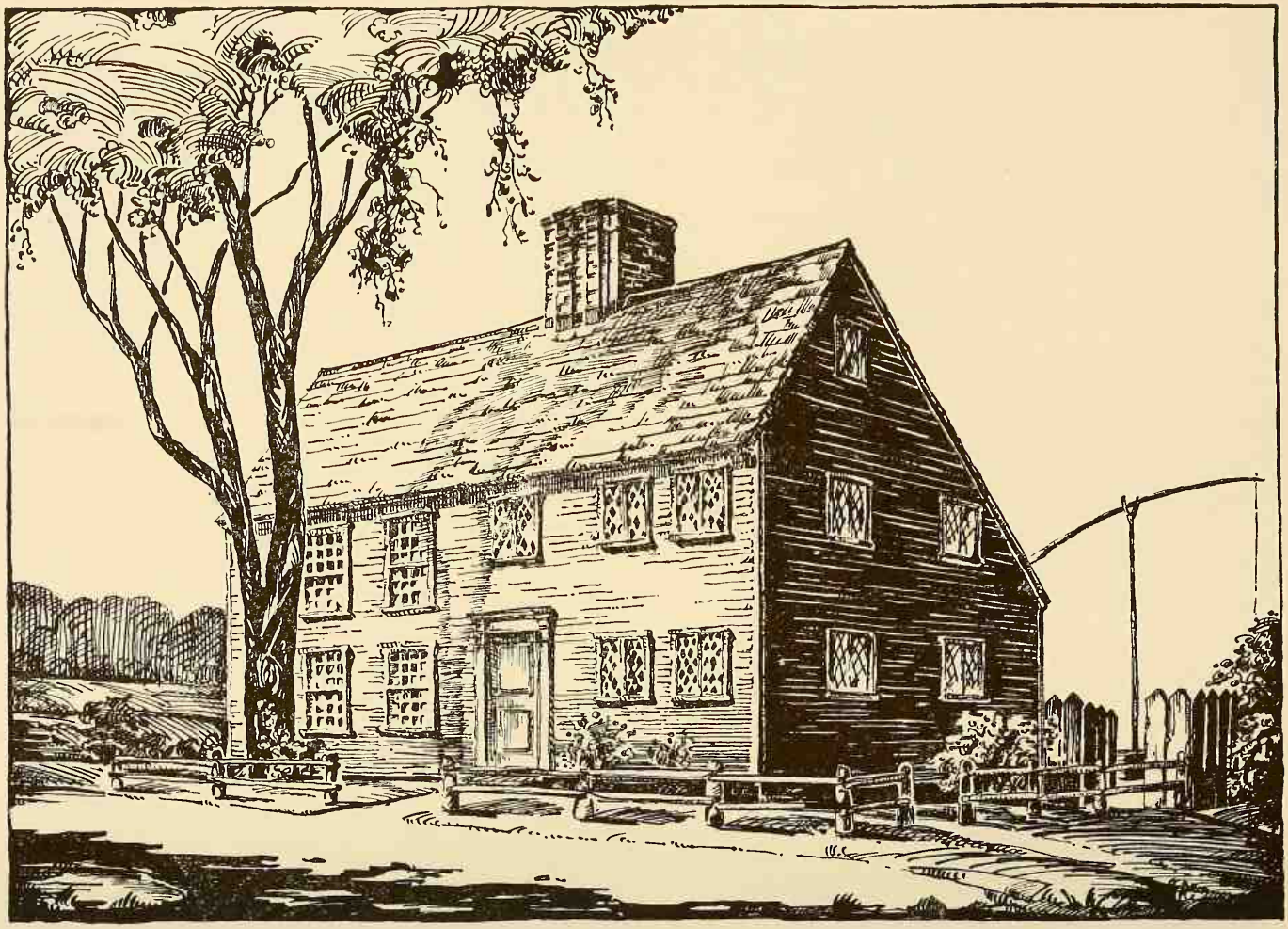


EXHIBIT OF FINDINGS IN EXCAVATION



THE JABEZ HOWLAND HOUSE (1667), PLYMOUTH

The Jabez Howland House

ONE of the objects of The Pilgrim John Howland Society is "to retain possession of and keep in good condition the properties known as the Howland House at Plymouth, Mass., and Rocky Nook, located at Kingston, Mass." There stands in Plymouth today barely one-half dozen houses, the frame work of which dates from the 17th century. Foremost among them is the Howland House, erected in 1666 by Jacob Mitchell, who built the big chimney, the north room and attic above, with probably a lean-to over the large fireplace in the kitchen. It is now one of the oldest houses in America.

Both Jacob Mitchell and his wife were killed by Indians in 1667, and Jabez Howland, son of the Pilgrim John Howland, and a well-to-do-man, came into possession of the house. He finished building around the chimney and eventually raised the roof higher and widened it to cover the whole house.

No house in Plymouth is more nearly associated with the Pilgrims than this one. Owned and occupied by Jabez Howland before the death of his father and mother, it is fair to presume that its floors have been trodden by those two passengers of the Mayflower, and that its walls have listened to their voices.

Quoting from Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth by the Historian William T. Davis (1887):—"Let this ancient structure be added to the list of Pilgrim Memorials, and hereafter share with the Rock our veneration and respect."

The Pilgrim John Howland Society bought the Howland House in 1912, and although it has been modernized several times during the past 270 years, the Society has plans for restoring it to its original appearance when occupied by Jabez Howland and his family in 1667.

The Kennebec River Episode

In 1628 a territorial grant on the Kennebec River had been obtained by the Plymouth Colony for the protection of their fur trade with the Indians; and the Pilgrims at once built a fortified trading house at the spot where now stands the city of Augusta. The Warwick Patent confirmed their rights, giving them exclusive jurisdiction over the river within a limit of thirteen miles down the river from the falls near which stood their trading house.

This grant occasioned much jealousy among the Puritan rivals at Piscataqua and elsewhere who coveted that trade and in April, 1634, when John Howland was in command of the Kennebec trading post and the spring trade with the Indians was just beginning, one John Hocking, agent for Lords Say and Brooke and others who were owners of the Piscataqua plantation, came in a barque laden with commodities for trade and boldly entering the Plymouth grant, anchored near the falls above their trading house to intercept the canoes as they came down.

When Hocking entered the Plymouth territory John Howland forbade his proceeding and urged him by peaceable persuasion not to infringe upon their liberties which had cost them so dearly, but Hocking defiantly answered that he would go as he intended in despite of them and would "lye there as long as he pleased." John Howland told him that he would be forced to remove him or make seizure of him if he could, whereupon Hocking bade him do his worst and coolly proceeded to his anchorage.

Upon this bold defiance of their rights, John Howland at once took the Plymouth barque and attended by his men went up the river to where Hocking's vessel lay and ordered him to weigh anchor and depart peaceably. Hocking answered him with foul speeches, referring him to the Piscataqua owners, to which John Howland replied

that in the previous year a message had been sent them remonstrating against the attempts to wrong their trade and again ordering Hocking to depart warned him that he would not suffer his remaining longer.

Hocking asked whether he would fire upon him to which John Howland replied that he would not do that but would certainly put him from thence, Hocking's only answer being defiance and much foul abuse.

Anchoring near Hocking's vessel John Howland sent three of his men in a canoe to cut the other's anchor cables so that the vessel should drift down the river and ordered his men that no shot be fired upon any occasion except by his command. One of the cables was then cut but the force of the current driving the canoe past the other, they were recalled and John Howland ordered another man, Moses Talbott, to go with them for their assistance.

While these men were cutting the other cable, Hocking with carbine and pistol in his hands threatened them and presently as the canoe came over aimed his carbine at Talbott's head. John Howland, seeing this, jumped upon the rail of the barque and called to Hocking, telling him not to shoot his men who "did but that which he commanded them, and therefore desired him not to hurt any of them; if any wrong was done, it was himself that did it, and therefore called again to him to take him for his mark, saying that he stood very fair."

The reckless Hocking, however, paid no heed to him or to his gallant appeal, but shot Talbott in the head killing him instantly, but as he raised his pistol for further bloody work, one of the men on the barque, a friend of Talbott's "that loved him well" disregarding Howland's order, seized his musket and shot Hocking in the head even as he had killed Talbott.

As the bruit of this affair was quickly carried about among the other New England Colonies, the story colored by misrepresentation and by the old time dislike on the part of the Puritans for the Plymouth Separatists, much acrimonious feeling was aroused; the Magistrates of Massachusetts Bay went so far as to arrest John Alden who

had been present though not participating; Standish was sent to Boston to demand Alden's release and was put under bonds by Dudley, the Puritan Governor, to appear before the Court at the Bay in a fortnight's time, a fresh indignity to which Plymouth answered by a letter so energetic that Dudley did his best to keep it secret but choleric Standish demanded an answer in open court and the letter was read.

It took no little time for the feeling of righteous indignation felt at Plymouth towards their self-assertive neighbors at the Bay to cool down, but it was finally agreed that representatives of all the Colonies should meet in Boston, but none came except those from Plymouth and those of the Bay, and in their discussion it was decided that the blame rested wholly upon Hocking, and Winthrop and Dudley wrote to Lords Say and Brooke in such effectual manner as to satisfy them of the justice of the Plymouth claims and of John Howland's action in their defense.

Through the whole course of his life John Howland was most active in the affairs of the Colony and most earnest for its welfare.

JOHN HOWLAND'S WILL AND INVENTORY

From original records at Plymouth, Mass.

JOHN HOWLAND, the "Beloved Pilgrim" died at Plymouth Feb. 23, 1672-3. His will and inventory are recorded in Plymouth County Wills and Inventories. Vol. III Part I. Pages 49 to 54.

The last will and testament of M[r] John Howland of Plymouth late Deceased, exhibited to the Court held att Plymouth on the fift day of March Ann[o] Dom 1672 on the oathes of M[r] Samuell ffuller and M[r] William Crow as followeth,

Know all men to whom these p[r]esents shall Come That I John howland Seni[r] of the Towne of New Plymouth in the Colloni of New Plymouth in New England in America, this twenty ninth Day of May one thousand six hundred seventy and two being of whole mind, and in Good and p[r]fect memory and Remembrance praised be God; being now Grown aged; haveing many Infeirmities of body upon mee: and not Knowing how soon God will call mee out of this world, Doe make and ordaine these prsents to be my Testament Containing herein my last Will in Maner and forme following:

Imp I will and bequeathe my body to the Dust and my soule to God that Gave it in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection unto Glory: and as concerning my temporall Estate I dispos(e) thereof as followeth:

Item, I doe give and bequeathe unto John howland My eldest sonne besides what lands I have alreddy given him, all my Right and Interest To that one hundred acrees of land graunted mee by the Court lying on the easter(n) side of Taunton River; between Teticutt and Taunton bounds and all the appurtenances and privilidges Thereunto belonging T belonge to him and his heires and assigns for ever: and if that Tract should faile, then to ha(ve) all my Right, title and Interest by and in that last Court graunt to mee in any other place to belonge to him, his heires and assignes forever;

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Son Jabez howland all those my upland and Meadow That I now possesse at Satuckett and Paomutt, and places adjacent, with all the appurtenances and privilidges, belonging thereunto, and all my Right title and Interest Therein, To belonge to him his heires and assignes forever,

Item, I Give and bequeathe unto my son Jabez howland all that my one piece of land that I have lying on the southsyde of the Mill brooke, in the Towne of Plymou(th) aforsaid: be it more or lesse: and is on the Northsyde of a fei(ld) that is now Gyles Rickards Seni[r] To belong to the said Jabez his heires and assignes foerver.:

Item, I give and bequeathe unto Isacke howland my youngest sonne all those my uplands and meddowes Divided and undivided with all the appurtena(n)ce(s) and priviliges unto them belonging, lying and being in the Towne of Middlebery and in

a tract of Land Called the Major's purchase near Namassakett Ponds: which I have bought and purchased of William White of Marshfield in the Collonie of New Plymouth, which may or shall appeer by any Deed or writing that is Given under the said White's hand all such Deeds or writinges Together with the aforemensioned prticulars To belonge to the said Isacke his heires and assignes for ever.

Item, I give and bequeathe unto my said son Isacke howland the one halfe of my twelve acree lott of Meddew That I now have att Winnatucsett River within the Towne of Plymouth aforsaid To belonge to him the said Isacke howland his heires and assignes for ever:

Item, I will and bequeathe unto my Deare and loveing wife Elizabeth howland the use and benifitt of my now Dwelling house in Rocky Nooke in the Township of Plymouth aforsaid, with the out housing lands, That is uplands meddow lands and all appurtenances and privilidges thereunto belonging in the Towne of Plymouth and all other Lands housing and meddowes that I have in the said Towne of Plymouth excepting what meddow and upland I have before given To my sonnes Jabez and Isacke howland During her naturall life to Injoy and make use of and Improve for her benefitt and Comfort:

Item, I give and bequeathe unto my son Joseph howland after decease of my loveing wife Elizabeth my aforesaid Dwelling house att Rocky nooke together with all the outhousing uplands and Meddows appurtenances and privilidges That I have within the aforesaid Towne of New Plymouth excepting what lands and meadows I have before Given to my two sonnes Jabez and Isacke: to belong to him the said Joseph howland To him and his heires and assignes for ever:

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Desire Gorum twenty shillings.

Item, I give and bequeath To my Daughter hope Chipman twenty shillings.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Dickenson twenty shillings.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Lydia Browne twenty shillings.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Daughter hannah Bosworth twenty shillings.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Ruth Cushman twenty shillings.

Item, I give to my Grand child Elizabeth Howland the daughter of my son John howland twenty shillings.

Item, my will is That these legacyes Given to my Daughters be payed by my exequitrix in such species as she thinketh meet:

Item, I will and bequeath unto my loveing Wife Elizabeth howland, My Debts and legacyes being first payed, my whole estate: viz: land houses goods chattels; or any thing else that belongeth or appertaineth unto mee undisposed of be it Either in Plymouth, Duxburrow or Middlebery or any other place whatsoever: I Doe freely and absolutely give and bequeath it all to my Deare and loveing wife Elizabeth howland whom I do by these prsents, make ordaine and Constitute to be the sole Exequitrix of this my Last will and Testament, to see the same truely and faithfully performed according to the tenour thereof: In witness whereof I the said John howland sen^{r} have heerunto sett my hand and seale the aforesaid twenty-ninth Day of May one thousand six hundred and seventy two 1672

Signed and sealed in the
presence of Samuell ffuller

John Howland
and a seale.

William Crow.

A trew inventory of all the goods, Cattles and Chattles and Lands of Mr John Howland lately Deceased taken and aprised by Elder Thomas Cushman Serjeant Tinkham and William Crow the third of March Annº Dom. 1672 and exhibited to the Court held att Plymouth the fift of March 16 72-73 on the oathe of Mrs Elizabeth howland widdow as followeth

IN THE OUTWARD OR FIER ROME.

	£.	.s	d.
Impr 1 muskett 1 long Gun 1 cutlas 1 Belt, att	02	10	00
Item 1 Chimney Iron barr 2 paire pot hangers	00	09	00
Item 1 fier shovel 1 paire of tonges 1 pair of Cob irons	00	07	00
Item 1 frying pan 1 smoothing box and Irons	00	05	06
Item 1 adds 2 axes 1 mortising axe 1 hoe	00	11	06
Item 1 hammer 1 paire of Pincers 1 Drawing knife 1 splitting knife	00	02	00
Item 2 cow bells 1 old chaine and Divers peeces of old Iron aules and a box	00	05	00
Item 2 press hooks 1 pair of sheep sheers 2 sickles	00	04	00
Item 1 pruning instrument 1 peece of steele	00	02	00
Item 2 staples 1 peec of a Chaine	00	01	06
Item 2 staples 4 peeces of a chaine	00	01	06
Item 1 Dagger three knives 2 paire of sissers paire of stilliyards	00	06	00
Item 1 padlock, 1 thwart saw 3 wedges 1 ploughshare	00	10	00
Item 3 Iron polts 1 pair pothooks 1 Iron kittle	01	06	00
Item 2 brass kittles 1 warming pan	01	15	00
Item 1 skimmer 1 ladle 1 sawsse pan 1 brass skillett	00	04	06
Item 6 pewter platters 3 basons 3 smale pewter thinges	01	07	00
Item a quart pot 1 candlestiche 1 Beer bowle	00	05	00
Item 3 porringers 1 Dram cup 1 Tunnell	00	03	00
Item 2 salt sellers 2 chamber potts 7 spoones	00	10	00
Item 1 iron candlestiche 1 latten pott 1 Iron sockett	00	02	00
Item 1 shove Iron 2 washers 2 old sickles and old Iron	00	02	00
Item 4 earthern potts 1 Jugg and earthern ware	00	02	00
Item 1 hatchell	00	05	00
Item 1 great bible and annotations on the 5 books of Moses	01	00	00
Item Mr Tindalls works Mr Wilsons workes 7 more bookes	01	00	00
Item 3 wheels 1 cherne 1 straining Dish	00	13	00
Item 3 cheesfatts 11 trayes 1 kimnell	00	05	06
Item 3 pailes six tubbs 1 ladle 1 cheese ladder	00	14	00
Item trenchers Roleing pins and some smale things	00	02	06
Item 3 chairs stooles old barrells 3 Cushens	00	07	00
Item 3 beer vessells	00	04	00
	16	06	00

IN THE INWARD ROME OR BEDCHAMBER HIS WEARING APPARRELL

Item 3 hatts	00	16	00
Item 3 great coates	02	00	00

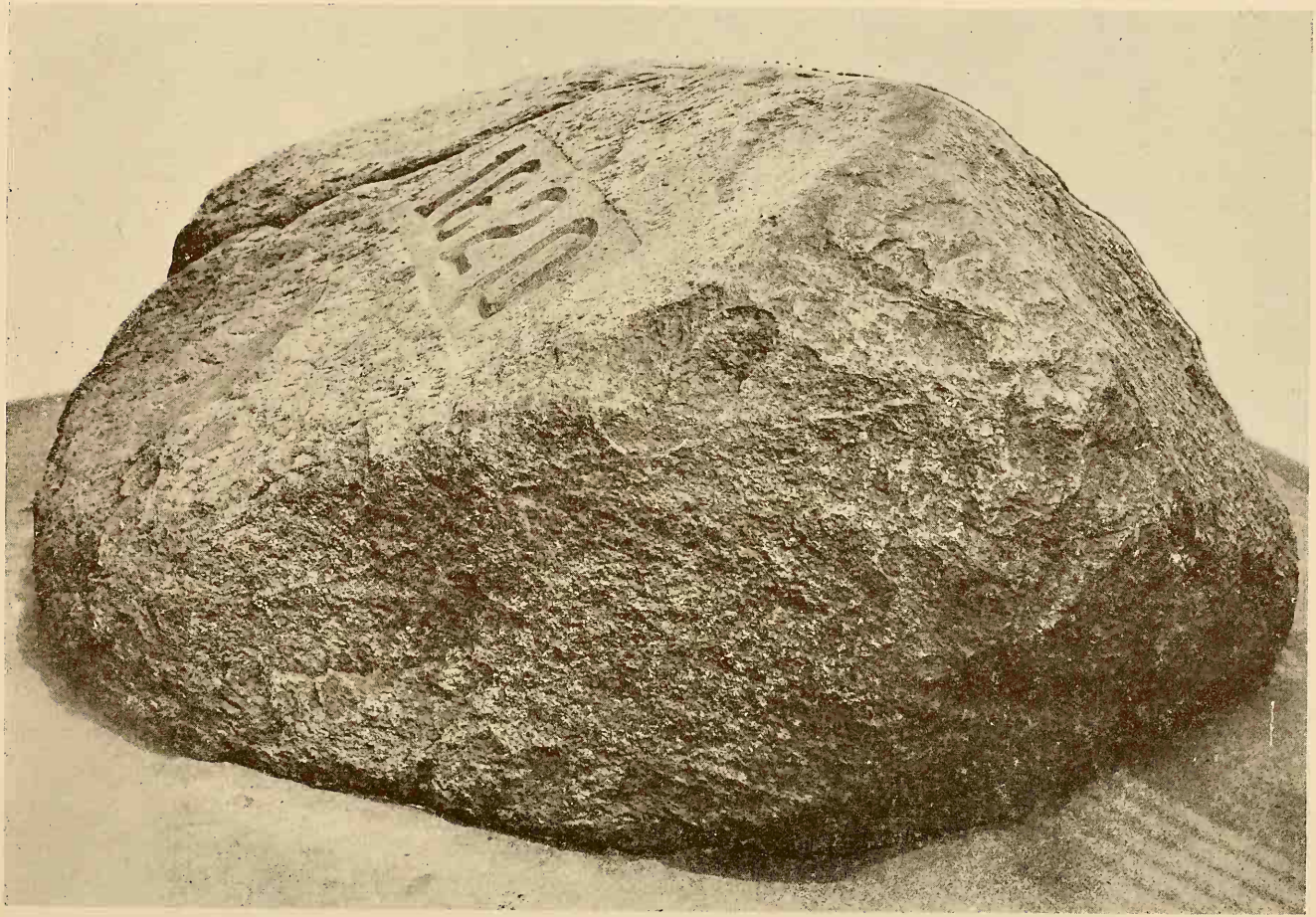
	£.	.s	d.
Item 1 suite of cloth	03	00	00
Item 1 serge suite	01	10	00
Item 1 homespun suite and wastecoate	00	15	00
Item 1 suite	00	12	00
Item old clothes	00	06	00
Item 2 red wastcoates	01	05	00
Item 6 paire stokens	01	00	00
Item 1 Jackett and one paire of Mittens	00	13	06
Item 1 holland shirt	00	12	00
Item 4 shirts	00	18	00
Item 4 holland capps 4 Dowlis Capps and 4 other Capps	00	10	00
Item 2 silk Neckclothes	00	07	06
Item 1 pair of bootes 2 paire of shoes	01	00	00
	15	11	00

IN THE SAID ROME

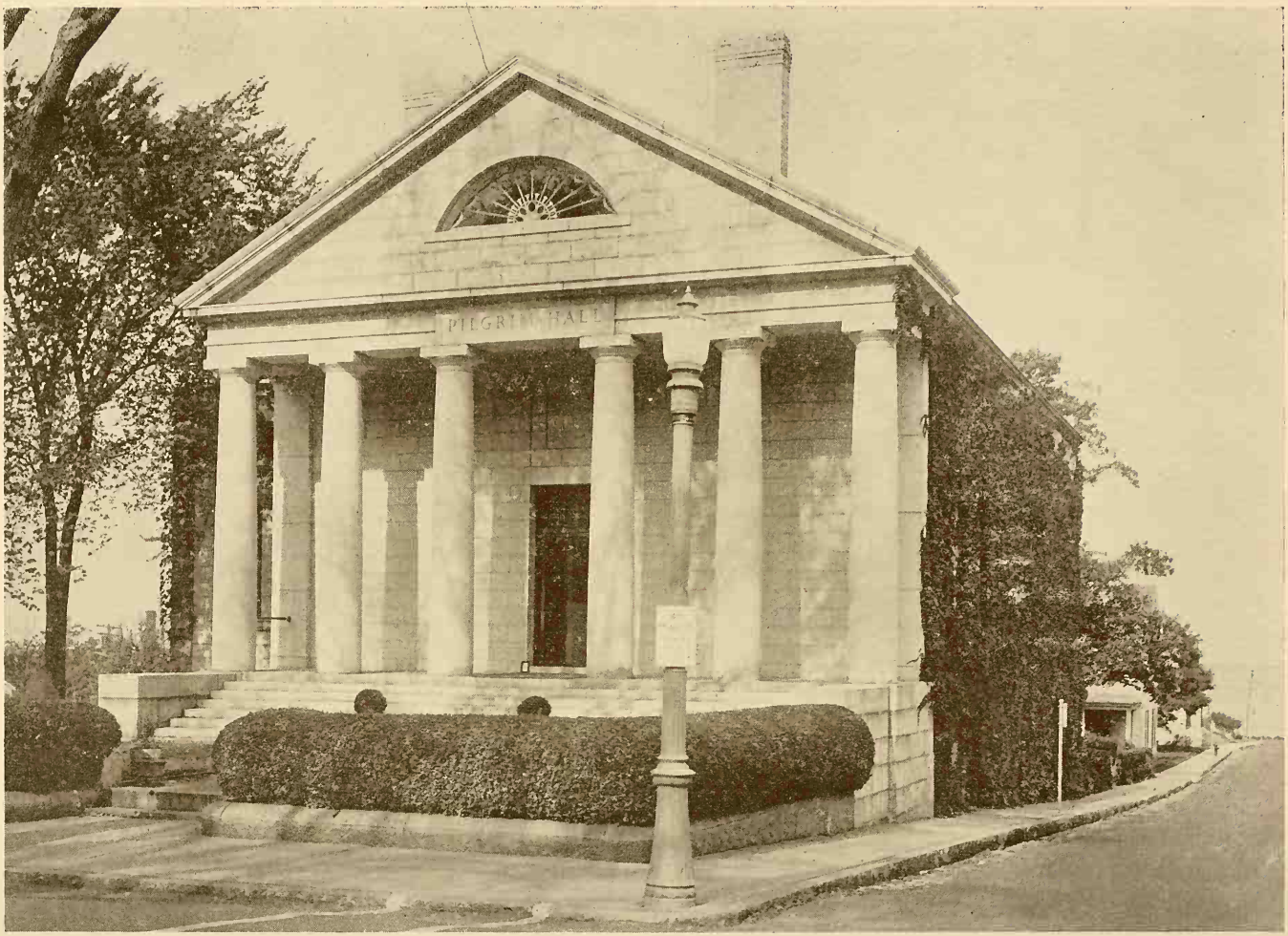
Item 4 remnants of clothe	00	19	00
Item 2 yards of serge	00	10	00
Item 3 yards 1-2 of carsey	01	15	00
Item 4 Dozen of buttons 1-2 10 skines of silk 3 yards of Manchester	00	04	00
Item 17 yards of flax and cotton cloth att	02	11	00
Item 1 peece of fine Dowlis	00	08	06
Item 1 remnant of lincye woolsey	00	08	00
Item about 16 yards of several remnants of homemade cloth valued att	03	10	00
	10	05	06

IN THE AFORESAID INWARD ROOME

Item 1 pound of woolen yerne	00	03	00
Item 1 paire of sheets	01	05	00
Item 2 paire of sheets	01	10	00
Item 1 paire of sheets 1 halfe sheet	01	05	00
Item 1 paire of sheets att	00	10	00
Item 1 paire of holland pillow beers	00	08	00
Item 2 paire of pillow beers	00	15	00
Item 3 pillow beers	00	06	00
Item 1 Table cloth and 7 napkins	00	13	00
Item 10 Towels	00	07	00
Item 4 smale Table clothes	00	04	00
Item 3 smale pillowbeers	00	01	6
Item 1 Table and 2 formes	00	10	0
Item 1 cobbert and a framed chaire	00	08	0
Item 4 chest and 1 settle	01	00	00
Item 1 Bedstead and box and coard	00	12	00
Item 1 seifting trough and 2 seives	00	04	0



It was on PLYMOUTH ROCK that the PILGRIMS landed, December 21, 1620



PILGRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH

	£.	.s	d.
Item 1 glass 2 glasse bottles 2 earthern potts	00	03	0
Item 1 wineglass gallipotts and spectacles	00	02	0
Item 2 pair of coards one bed cord 1 fishing line	00	05	06
Item some hobnailes & twelve penny nails	00	02	00
Item 5 peeces of Dressed lether one peece of taned lether	00	06	00
Item a smale prcell of hemp and hopps	00	02	00
Item 3 or 4 basketts 1 brush 1 file	00	01	00
Item Cotton woole about a Dozen pound	00	12	00
Item 1 feather bed and bolster 3 great & 3 smale pillowes	05	00	00
Item 5 blanketts	03	15	00
Item 1 rugg and one blankett	01	15	00
Item 1 blankett att	00	15	00
Item in reddy money	01	19	00
Item a small prcell of powder shott and bulletts	00	03	00
Item 1 ink horn	00	00	06
	24	14	3

IN THE UPPER ROOME OR CHAMBER

Item 1 feather bed bolster and pillow	04	00	00
Item 2 blanketts and a Rugg	01	05	00
Item 1 woole or fflocke bed, 2 feather bolsters and a pillow	02	00	00
Item 2 blanketts	00	15	00
Item 1 bedstead cord and box	00	10	00
Item 1 prcell sheepes woole about fifteene pound	00	15	00
Item a prcell of feathers about 15 or 16 pounds	00	15	00
Item a cupple of old hogsheds and an old candle stiche	00	02	00
Item 20 bushels or therabouts of Indian Corne	03	00	00
Item 4 bushells of Mault or therabouts	00	16	00
Item 4 bushells of Rye or therabouts	00	14	00
Item 6 bushells of wheat or therabouts	01	07	00
Item 3 peckes of pease or therabouts	00	02	00
Item 2 bushells and a halfe of barley or therabouts	00	10	00
Item 2 ffiches of bacon and 1 third of a barrel of porke	02	00	00
Item 1 halfe of a barrell of beeff and 2 empty barrels	00	15	06
Item 15 pound of Tallow and Candles	00	07	00
Item 34 pound of butter & lard	00	17	00
Item 14 pound of sugar	00	07	00
Item 1 halfe hogshed	00	03	00
Item 1 pad 1 pillian 1 bridle 1 sheepskin	00	05	00
Item 6 pound of Tobacco 1 peche of beans	00	04	00
Item 1 grindstone and handles 1 ffan	00	09	00
Item 8 baggs 150 old iron 1 shilling	00	16	00
	22	14	06

CATTLE.

	£.	.s	d.
Item 2 mares and one colt	03	00	00
Item 4 oxen 4 cowes	24	00	00
Item 2 heiffers and 3 steers of three years old	12	10	00
Item 2 two yeare old heiffers 2 yearling calves	03	10	00
Item 13 swine	04	15	00
Item 45 sheep young and old	15	00	00
Item the one half of a pair of Iron bound wheeles and cart and 12 bolts, 2 shakles	02	02	06
Item 1 pair of hookes and a staple	00	01	06
Item 1 bullocks hyde	00	14	00
Item 1 Cannooe	00	05	00
	65	18	00

DEBTS DUE TO THE TESTATOR

ffrom John Branch of Marshfield att 2 severall payments the sume of	08	00	00
Edward Gray, 1 barrell of salt	00	12	00
Item a Debt Due from a frind	00	10	00
	9	02	00
Brought from the other side	155	09	03
sume	164	11	03

DEBTS OWING BY THE TESTATOR

To Elder John Cushman	00	15	00
To John Cushman Jun^{r}	00	05	00
To John Clarke	00	10	06
To Edward Gray	00	08	03
To William Crow	00	02	00
To John Gorum	01	12	00
To two or three smale Debts about	00	02	00
ffunerall charges	03	08	00
Debts deducted	07	02	02
The totale of the Estate prissid	157	08	08

Wee find that the Testator Died possessed of these severall prcells of Land following:

Imp his Dwelling house with the outhousing uplands and meddow belonging thereunto lying att Rocky Nooke in the Towne of New Plymouth

Item a prcll of meddow att Jones river meddow

Item the one half of a house and a prcell of meddow and upland belonging thereunto lying and being att Colchester in the aforesaid Township:

Item a prcell of meddow and upland belonging therunto lying neare Joness river bridge in the Towne of Duxborrow

Item one house and 2 shares of a tract of land and meddow that lyeth in the Towne of Middlebury that was purchased by Captaine Thomas Southworth of and from the Indian Sachem Josias Wampatucke

Item 2 shares of a tract of Land Called the Major's Purchase lying near Namassakett ponds.

pr Nos Thomas Cushman Sen^{r}
Ephraim Tucker Sen
William Crow.

Will of Elizabeth Tilley Howland

ELIZABETH'S WILL is dated at Swanzey, December 17th, 1686. In it she writes:

> Being seventy-nine years of age, but of good & perfect memory thanks be to Almighty God, and calling to Rememberance ye uncertain Estate of this transitory Life & that all flesh must yield vnto Death when it shall please God to call; Doe make, constitute, etc . . . . . And first being penitant and sorry from ye bottom of my heart for all my sinns past, most humbly desiring forgiveness for ye same, I giue & comitt my Soule vnto Almighty God my Savior and Redeemer in whome & by ye meritts of Jesus Christ I trust & believe assuredly to be saved, & to full remission & forgiveness of all my sins, & that my Soule wh my Body at the generall Day of Resurrection shall rise again wh Joy, & through ye meritte of Christ's Death & passion possesse & inherit ye Kingdom of heaven prepared for his Elect & Chosen: & my Body to be buryed in such place where it shall please my Executr, etc.

The following persons are mentioned: Her sons John, Jabez, and Isaac, son-in-law James Brown, daughters Lydia Brown, Elizabeth Dickarson, Hannah Bosworth, grand-daughters Elizabeth Bursley, Dorothy Browne, and Desire Cushman, grandsons Nathaniel Howland, James and Jabez Browne. Her son Jabez and James Browne were appointed executors.

In the closing item in her "Will and Charge to all the Children that they walke in ye Feare of ye Lord."

Early American Valentines

WE observe Saint Valentine's Day in commemoration of St. Valentinus, a Christian martyr. The custom of sending valentines (sentimental or comic love-messages, often in rhyme, and adorned with ornamental or grotesque devices) is a very ancient one.

How many of you know that the *first* fancy valentine made in America dates back to 1850, and is credited to Miss Esther Allen Howland, daughter of Southworth Allen Howland, a direct descendant of the Pilgrim John Howland?

Miss Howland was born in Worcester, Mass, August 17, 1828, and was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1847. As her father owned a book-bindery, retail book and stationery store, Miss Esther had noticed the valentines there imported from England.

She felt that she could improve on these tokens of affection, so she set to work and made a valentine of her own design, using fine lace paper with a basket of colored flowers in the center of an oval panel. In this basket is a small pocket containing a tiny red-edged note bearing the valentine message.

Many people freely admitted that the home-made valentines outclassed the imported ones. Thus encouraged, Miss Esther made a dozen more and induced her brother Charles, who traveled for her father, to take samples of her work with him to eastern cities, saying that if he could get $100 worth of orders she would manufacture them for the following season.

On his return her brother handed over orders amounting to more than $5,000. From then on the Worcester Valentine, as it was called, rapidly gained a wide reputation in America, and orders increased so quickly that in a few years Miss Howland was doing $100,000 worth of business a year, establishing a new industry and making a fortune for herself.

Her nephew, Charles Allen Howland, was member *number one* of the Pilgrim John Howland Society, and if any of our members is fortunate enough to own a copy of the Genealogy of the Howland Family in America (published in 1885) they can see a picture of Mr. Howland and his son Charles Allen Howland, Jr., opposite page 394.

The Christian Science Monitor (Feb. 13, 1926), published an account of Miss Esther Howland and printed a picture of the first valentine she made, which was then on exhibition at the Chicago Art Institute.

Howland House

John Howland and his sons and theirs,
They builded well this house with care.
Despite three times an hundred years
It still stands firm and true and square;
Through wintry storm and tempest blast
Unscathed by age or time's decay,
An altar for all time to last,
A fane where Howlands come to pray.

Those gone beyond left timbered oak
To keep their worthy mem'ries green;
Let living Howlands then invoke
Their Kin to live their lives to mean
That for their sturdy sire's sake
Their very best they freely give,
Deed, Heart and Soul, that they may make
This world a better place to live.

(The above poem was written by Charles Griffith Moses of New York City and presented to our President, William Howland)

Pilgrim Plymouth

"TO drink from the spring where the Forefathers quenched their thirst, to gaze on the wonderful sword of Captain Myles Standish and the simple household furnishings of the Pilgrim Fathers and Pilgrim Mothers preserved in Pilgrim Hall and view there the Colonial Patent authoritatively founding a new England; to stand on Burial Hill and read the quaint and touching epitaphs; to look out over the sea by which they came; to go down to the shore and stand reverently by the Rock on which they landed, now glorified as our national doorstone; these are the things that lure thousands of Americans, year by year, to make pilgrimages to Plymouth, where civil and religious liberty had their beginnings, and where the foundations of popular government, more enduring than Plymouth Rock itself, may be seen in tangible shape today."

No one's education is complete without a trip to Plymouth. The descendants of the Pilgrim John Howland will naturally be interested in visiting the location of his home on Leyden Street where he lived until 1638 and then going to Rocky Nook, which was his home from 1638 until his death in 1673.

The old HOWLAND HOUSE on Sandwich Street was built in 1666 by Jacob Mitchell, who with his wife, was killed by the Indians in 1667.

Jabez Howland, son of the Pilgrim John Howland, and a well-to-do-man, came into possession of the house in 1667, and finished building around the chimney, and raised the roof higher, widening it to cover the whole house. It is said to be the only house where Mayflower Pilgrims have stood.

(See illustration, page 31.)

While in Plymouth, the following places should be visited:

PLYMOUTH ROCK—located at the foot of North Street.

It now rests on the exact spot where the Pilgrims landed. The

portico over the Rock is a gift of the Colonial Dames of America. Erected in 1921.

COLE'S HILL, rising directly behind Plymouth Rock, is the spot where waving corn concealed the graves of nearly half the Pilgrim company who died the first winter. The Hill was used later as a fort site with guns placed there to command the harbor.

On the Hill is the SARCOPHAGUS which contains the bones of the Pilgrims dug up during excavations on the Hill. Presented by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Here also stands the heroic bronze figure of MASSASOIT, the Indian Chief who was such a friend of the Pilgrims. Cyrus Dallin, the sculptor, has pictured him as eternally watching and waiting for all pilgrims who come to our shore. Erected by Improved Order of Red Men. (See illustration, page 58.)

LEYDEN STREET, the first street in New England, was laid out as the first Pilgrim way because of its favorable position for defense and its nearness to the springs of fresh, pure water.

A short distance up this street, on the left, is a bronze tablet marking the site of the COMMON HOUSE, the first building constructed by the Pilgrims.

BREWSTER GARDENS are the site of the original Pilgrim meersteads or terraced gardens, of which the Pilgrims learned in Holland. This attractive spot resulted from the civic activity of the Plymouth Woman's Club.

Here is located the statue of the PILGRIM MAIDEN, given by the National Society of New England Women, a truly inspiring bronze figure, in which the sculptor Henry H. Kitson has expressed the spiritual force of the Pilgrim Spirit.

Toward the bridge, beyond the Maiden, is Pilgrim Spring, one of the many delicate springs which moved the Pilgrims to settle here. Its water is now pumped to a fountain in front of the Post Office.

TOWN SQUARE, site of Governor Bradford's house and of John Alden's, and of the first Meeting House.

BURIAL HILL, located at the upper end of Leyden Street, is the site of the Fort, built in 1621, which was also used as a meeting-house. The Watch Tower was built here in 1643.

This is the most interesting burying ground with the graves of many of the Pilgrims and their descendants, and the old stones with varied quaint inscriptions.

NATIONAL MONUMENT to the Forefathers. This memorial was designed by Hammatt Billings of Boston, and erected by public subscription. Its total cost was $150,000, contributed by more than 11,000 people of the United States and other countries.

It stands upon a high point of land and is plainly visible from the Bay. The corner stone was laid August 2, 1859, and the monument completed and dedicated August 1, 1889.

The total height of the monument is eighty-one feet. On the main pedestal stands the figure of Faith, 36 feet high and said to be the largest and finest granite statue in the world. One foot rests upon Forefather's Rock; in her left hand she holds a bible, with the right uplifted, she points to heaven.

On each of the four buttresses at the base of the monument is a seated figure; they are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims purposed to found their Commonwealth. The first is Morality, the second figure is Law; the third is Education, and the fourth is Freedom.

Smaller figures are those of Justice, Mercy, Wisdom, Youth and Experience. Below the seated figures are alto-reliefs in marble representing scenes from the history of the Pilgrims—The Departure from Delft-Haven, the Signing of the Compact in the Mayflower, the Landing at Plymouth and the memorable Treaty with Massasoit and the Indians. (See Frontispiece.)

PILGRIM HALL was erected in 1824 by the Pilgrim Society as a monumental hall to the memory of the Pilgrims. In 1880, without taking down the walls, it was rebuilt in a fireproof manner. The Hall contains many valuable Pilgrim and Mayflower relics, paintings, etc.,

and on display are hundreds of articles used by the Pilgrims.

Chairs of Elder Brewster and Governor Carver, the sword and a chest of Myles Standish, Governor Bradford's bible, the gun that killed King Philip, the original Colonial Charter, or Patent, bearing date of June 1, 1621, which is the oldest State paper in existence in the United States, the Peregrine White cradle in which slept the first white child to be born in America, and many other interesting antiques. (See illustration, page 39.)

A bronze fountain surmounted by a model of the Mayflower, a gift of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and an old-time sundial, presented by the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century are to be seen in the little park in the rear.

John Howland's son Joseph was a large real estate owner, and he and his son Thomas and his grandson Consider, and his great-grandson Thomas, successively owned the land on which Pilgrim Hall now stands.

HOWLAND STREET. In 1728, Thomas Howland threw out land from the "Main road" to the shore for the laying out of a street which he called Howland Street, the name it still bears.

TOWN SQUARE is the logical center of Plymouth. The first "meeting house" erected in 1638, stood on the north side of Town Square, near the site of Governor Bradford's house, with its spacious stockade.

Two churches today front on Town Square—the "First Church in Plymouth", so called by virtue of its succession of unbroken records, the oldest volume of which may be seen in Pilgrim Hall. This church was dedicated on December 21, 1899. Its arched portal is an elaborate copy of the portal of the church at Austerfield, England, in which Governor Bradford was christened.

A beautifully carved Memorial Pulpit was presented to this church in 1899, in memory of John Howland and his wife Elizabeth Tilley Howland, by the Howland Society.

Close by on the other side of the Square is the Congregational "Church of the Pilgrimage", of the lineage and faith of the Fore-

fathers.

Opposite this is the Town House, in continuous use since its construction for a Court House in 1749, taking the place of the Colonial House. It contains most of the town offices, and was bought by the town in 1820, when the present Court House was built.

OTHER BUILDINGS of special interest are the MEMORIAL BUILDING built as a living monument to Plymouth's sons who served in all the wars, and for general community purposes; the REGISTRY BUILDING and Hall of Records, containing many of the earliest records and documents of the Plymouth Colony in the original hand-writing of the men who names are held in reverence throughout the world; and the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, where Daniel Webster was the honored guest at the Forefather's Day dinner following his eloquent oration at Plymouth, December 22, 1820. It is one of the finest buildings in the state, erected in 1820 and remodeled in 1857.

THE PILGRIM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN is located at the foot of North Street, near Plymouth Rock, and was erected by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of the Heroic Women of the Mayflower whose names are carved on the granite shaft and the inscription "They brought up their families in sturdy virtue, and a living faith in God, without which nations perish."

THE OLD HOUSES in Plymouth, dating back to colonial days, should be seen by all visitors. During recent years many of the older houses not previously opened to the public have been restored and renovated and placed in their original condition.

The oldest house in town is the CROWE HOUSE built in 1664, but only the ell of this house is original.

The KENDALL HOLMES HOUSE on Winter Street, built in 1666, the RICHARD SPARROW HOUSE and the HARLOW HOUSE (1677) are of special interest, the latter having been built partly of the material of the old fort on Burial Hill, which was taken down at the close of King Philip's War.

The LEACH HOUSE (1679); the SHURTLEFF HOUSE (1698), and

the house of General John Winslow, built in 1730, still stand. Near Plymouth Rock is the WINSLOW HOUSE, built in 1754 for his residence by Edward Winslow, great grandson of the Edward Winslow of the Mayflower. Later it was the home of Charles Jackson, whose daughter Lidian here became in 1835 the second wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The CONSIDER HOWLAND HOUSE, built about 1722 by the grandson of the Pilgrim John Howland, was the home of Tabitha Plasket, the first woman school teacher.

The ANTIQUARIAN HOUSE, built in 1809, is furnished in the Colonial period with a charming collection of antique furniture, old china, etc., and there can also be seen many old dresses, laces, and jewels.

The TRAINING GREEN on Sandwich Street was set aside in 1711 by the town for public benefits. On the northerly side is the BARTLETT-BURGESS HOUSE, built in 1726. This was the first house fronting on the Green, and has been the home of the family of Captain John Burgess, Jr., for four generations.

In Duxbury, but seven miles from Plymouth, is located the STANDISH HOUSE, built in 1666, and the home of Myles Standish, after he had left Plymouth following expansion of the Colony. In Duxbury there is also the grave of Myles Standish and the Myles Standish Monument, from the top of which can be seen Plymouth Harbor and Bay.

The JOHN ALDEN HOUSE is also located in Duxbury.

The MAJOR JOHN BRADFORD HOUSE, built in 1675, is located in Kingston, five miles from Plymouth, while in Marshfield, fourteen miles away, are the WINSLOW HOMESTEAD and the home of DANIEL WEBSTER.

To all Americans a visit to Plymouth is a patriotic pilgrimage to a national shrine. The past is the heritage of us all and the scenes and reminders of the early struggles of our Forefathers are vested with interest for every citizen of the United States.

Mayflower Games

THE following questions and answers can be arranged to provide games for family use, or for groups, such as a Mayflower Society meeting or dinner. One person asks the questions, and cards with the answers given to the others in the group. These "Mayflower Games" will prove to be both entertaining and instructive.

The first of these games gives a brief account of the early religious history of England, thereby presenting a background for the desire of the Pilgrims (Separatists) to settle in the New World.

(1)—When did the great struggle for religious freedom occur?

Answer—About the year 700, when the King of Northumbria, Eegfrith, near Austerfield, and the bishops of the realm, defied the edict of the Pope, deposed Saint Wilfred, Bishop of York, and declared the independence of England of the control of the Bishop of Rome.

(2)—What effect did this have on the Church of Rome?

Answer—Unfortunately, during the next few hundred years, Rome struggled to gain a political foothold in England, with some success. In fact had accumulated vast domains, becoming rich, powerful and aggressive. After the Norman Invasion of 1066, and the compiling of the Domesday Book of 1085-6, the Church of Rome continued its aggressiveness in various objectionable ways.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were politically rife with religious-political turmoil.

(3)—What King declared himself supreme as head of the Church and Clergy, as well as temporal ruler of England?

Answer—Henry VIII, 1509-47. In 1534 Parliament passed an act confirming the King's title as Supreme Head of the Church. In 1535 an act was passed requiring the Priests to swear allegiance to the King "in derogation of the Pope's authority."

The English Church was now called "Protestant."

(4)—When was the "First Book of Common Prayer" adopted for the English Church?

Answer—1548.

(5)—How many years did England remain Protestant?

Answer—Henry VIII died in 1547, and his son, a boy nine years old, reigned as Edward VI, and as a Protestant, for six years, dying at the age of sixteen in 1553.

(6)—Then what happened?

Answer—Mary, 1553-59, daughter of Henry VIII and wife, Katherine of Aragon, succeeded him. Like her mother, Mary was a Catholic, and through her the Church of Rome again became master of the political and religious life of England. In addition to

these severe blows to the cause of Protestantism in England, Queen Mary married her cousin, Philip, of Catholic Spain.

(7)—Who became ruler of England after Queen Mary?

Answer—After a period of cruel and bloody persecution of Protestants, Queen Mary died in 1559 and Elizabeth ("Good Queen Bess"), 1559-1603, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, became Queen of England. She was a Protestant. Catholicism was again dethroned and Elizabeth became the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

(8)—As the years passed "Dissenters appeared in the English Church. It was claimed by some that the ceremonies were still too formal, and similar to those of the Church of Rome. What name was given to the reformers within the church?

Answer—They were called "Puritans". These were hard, rigid and stern individuals. The discussions were on forms of worship, service and government, not the fundamentals.

(9)—When did Queen Elizabeth die?

Answer—In 1603.

(10)—Who succeeded her?

Answer—James I, 1603-25, of Scotland.

(11)—How many religious classes were there in England at this time?

Answer—There were four: (1) Catholic. (2) Members of the English Church. (3) Members of the English Church, but opposed to service and certain formal ceremonies—PURITANS. (4) Brownists (Separatists). These were the PILGRIMS.

They proposed to organize a separate Church. They wished to break away entirely from any semblance to the Roman Church or State.

(12)—Why were the Pilgrims first called "Brownists"?

Answer—The first English clergyman to preach the entire separation doctrine from the Roman Church and State was Robert Browne. He appeared in Norwich about 1580, and taught that the "State had no right to regulate the religion of the subject".

It had taken centuries of bloody effort to free the English Church and State from Rome, and many thought the job should be completed by a separation of State and Church in the mother country.

(13)—What did the English authorities do?

Answer—They could not condone such teachings and the Rev. Mr. Browne, with his followers, fled or removed to other places, where independent churches were established.

(14)—What became of the Separatists?

Answer—Congregations of Separatists sprang up in Scrooby, Gainsborough, London and also in northern England, forming the districts of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

(15)—Who was their preacher?

Answer—Rev. John Robinson, who came to Norwich about 1600 and preached for four years. He became a Separatist and died in Holland in 1625. He taught and preached the doctrine as early as 1604 at Gainsborough, and became the pastor of the Leyden congregation, thirty-five of whom were on the Mayflower.

(16)—What prominent Englishman aided the Separatist cause at that time?

Answer—Elder William Brewster's father, William Brewster, Sr. In 1575-6 he had been appointed "Receiver of Scrooby and all its liberties" in Nottinghamshire, also

bailiff of the Manor House, to hold both offices for life.

(17)—Where and when was the Pilgrim Elder William Brewster born?

Answer—At Scrooby about 1566-7.

(18)—To what position was he appointed in 1589-90?

Answer—William Brewster was appointed to the Post at Scrooby Manor, an important office at that time and much sought after.

(19)—In what way did the younger William Brewster help the Separatists?

Answer—As early as 1603, William Brewster, though a member of the established Church, and filling the official position as manager of the Post at Scrooby, was having the Separatists meet in secret at the Manor House, which is located near "Sherwood Forest", where Robin Hood and his many archers roamed about, robbing the rich to give to the poor and needy, in the days of Richard the Lion Heart.

(20)—What is known about the early history of the Manor House at Scrooby?

Answer—"Hundreds of years old, Scrooby Manor fairly reeks with hosts of ghostly tragedies and romances. They flutter in and out of the massive entering gates, the stone-paved inner and outer courts ring with the clatter of the hoof-beats of knightly-ridden steeds and the martial tread of the sturdy Yeomanry.

The Great Hall is alive with the ghosts of fair ladies, Queens, Kings, Cardinals, Ladies in Waiting, Knights and all the grandeur of 'Ye olden tymes'."

Scrooby Manor, even before William the Conqueror's time, was in possession of the Archbishop of York, and was a frequent place of sojourn for high and low.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII, slept in Scrooby Manor on her way to Scotland. Here Cardinal Woolsey passed weeks ministering deeds of charity and planted a mulberry tree.

Henry VIII, with a company of gay companions, lodged here on his way north in 1541.

(21)—What other prominent Pilgrim was born near Scrooby?

Answer—In the year 1589-90, William Bradford was born in Austerfield, a little village about three miles from Scrooby on the Yorkshire side.

(22)—Mention two accomplishments that have made the name of William Bradford immortal?

Answer—He became Governor of New Plymouth in America and was the author of one of the classics of the English language, "The History of the Plimouth Plantation", 1620-1650.

OUR second Mayflower Game relates the exodus of the Pilgrims from England to Holland and their coming to America; their trip in the Mayflower and the signing of the famous Compact.

(1)—Who was King of England at the beginning of the 17th century?

Answer—James I, of Great Britain, and IV of Scotland; born at Edinburgh Castle, June 19, 1566; only son of Mary, Queen of Scots by her second husband, Henry Stuart.

(2)—Why were the Pilgrims called Separatists?

Answer—King James, on ascending the throne, subscribed to the "Divine right of Kings", and proceeded to enforce obedience to one sovereign church. There were, however, serious minded men who were not in sympathy with many of the church services

and ceremonies. They formed separate congregations of their own and came to be known as "Separatists."

(3)—In what part of England did the Separatists live?

Answer—At Scrooby, an obscure little village in the old historic county of Nottinghamshire.

(4)—Where did the Separatists hold their meetings?

Answer—At Scrooby Manor House.

(5)—Who owned the houses at Scrooby?

Answer—The Archbishop of York. But as he did not live there, he hired William Brewster, a man of importance in the village, to look after his tenants. The Brewster family lived in the Manor House.

(6)—Who was their pastor?

Answer—John Robinson.

(7)—Why did the Pilgrims decide to go to Holland?

Answer—Because they could not continue living in England in any peaceable condition, being hunted and persecuted on every side. Some men were taken and put in prisons, others had their houses beset and watched night and day. Seeing themselves thus molested they resolved to go to Holland, where they heard was freedom of religion for all men.

(8)—Did they experience any difficulty in trying to leave England?

Answer—Yes, they were not allowed to go, as all ports and havens were shut against them and they were fain to seek secret means of conveyance, paying extraordinary rates for passages, and yet were oftentimes betrayed, both they and their goods.

(9)—When did they finally leave England?

Answer—In 1607 and 1608.

(10)—Where did they settle in Holland and how long did they live there?

Answer—The Pilgrims first settled in Amsterdam, but after a year they moved to Leyden. They lived in Holland from 1607 to 1620.

(11)—Why were they called Pilgrims?

Answer—On account of their wanderings.

(12)—Why did they decide to leave Holland?

Answer—As time went on the Pilgrims found it difficult to keep to English customs in a foreign land. The Dutch were a pleasure-loving people and it was feared that their church would suffer more from the Sunday pastimes of the Dutch people than it had ever suffered in England under the wrath of King James. And so they decided to establish an England colony in America.

(13)—Who financed and equipped the expedition to the New World and pointed out to them the advantages of settling in New England?

Answer—The Merchant Adventurers of London, England. After much bickering and argument, arrangements were finally completed for the long and perilous journey across the seas.

(14)—What vessels were engaged to take the Pilgrims to America?

Answer—The Speedwell, lying at Delfshaven and the Mayflower, which was then taking on supplies at Southampton, England.

(15)—How large were these vessels?

Answer—The Speedwell was a vessel of sixty tons and the Mayflower, a bark of

one hundred and eighty tons, 90 feet long and 24 feet wide.

(16)—From what port did they sail from England and how many passengers were on each vessel?

Answer—They sailed from Southampton August 5th, 1620. There were 90 on the Mayflower and 30 on the Speedwell.

(17)—Why did only the Mayflower reach the New World?

Answer—Hardly had the two vessels gotten under way when the Speedwell sprung a leak, necessitating their putting into Dartmouth for repairs. Again they started when the Captain declared her unseaworthy, this time entering the port of Plymouth. It was finally decided to send the Speedwell back to London with eighteen of the thirty passengers she carried. The remaining twelve crowded into the Mayflower, swelling the total to one hundred and two souls beside the crew.

(18)—What was the date that the Mayflower finally sailed from Plymouth, England?

Answer—September 16th, 1620.

(19)—How long did it take the Mayflower to make the trip?

Answer—A little more than nine weeks.

(20)—When was land first sighted by the Mayflower passengers?

Answer—On November 21st, 1620, the low peninsula of Cape Cod was sighted and all gave thanks to God.

(21)—On arriving at Provincetown Harbor, Cape Cod, what did the far-seeing leaders of the expedition do?

Answer—They drew up a compact.

(22)—What was this compact?

Answer—It was the first charter of self-government and as someone has described it "One of the most important documents in American history." This famous "Compact" has been called the "Corner-stone of the civil and religious liberties of the United States."

(23)—When and where was it signed?

Answer—On November 21st, 1620, in the cabin of the Mayflower.

(24)—How many signed it?

Answer—Forty-one of the male adults. Our ancestor, John Howland, was the thirteenth member of that little band of Pilgrims to affix his signature to the compact.

THE third group of questions and answers of the Mayflower Game will tell of the landing of the Pilgrims and also of their first year at Plymouth.

(1)—On their arrival at Provincetown Harbor did the Pilgrims land at once?

Answer—No. They sent a party of sixteen men ashore to spy out the land and bring back wood.

(2)—Who was the first Governor?

Answer—On their arrival (Nov. 21st), they chose Mr. John Carver to be their Governor.

(3)—What did they do on Monday the 23rd of November?

Answer—They started repairs on the shallop, a large boat they had brought in the Mayflower, but which they had been obliged to cut down in order to stow it between decks.

(4)—Why is Monday generally considered a tradition as a day for doing the family washing?

Answer—Joyful for the women of the Mayflower must have been the day recorded by Winslow and Bradford, because "On Monday our people went on shore to refresh themselves, and our women to wash as they had great need."

(5)—When did they see their first Indians?

Answer—On Wednesday, Nov. 25th, a party of sixteen men, under the command of Capt. Myles Standish, set out on foot to explore along the Cape, saw their first Indians, and following their tracks until dark, camped in the woods for the night.

(6)—What did they find the following day?

Answer—On Thursday they went as far as Pamet River in Truro, and returned to the Pond in Pond Village to spend the night. During the day they found Indian graves, and a cache of Indian corn, of which they took all they could back to the Mayflower.

(7)—Was it an easy task for the exploring parties to find a suitable place for a settlement?

Answer—It was very difficult, for they experienced hard weather, severe exposure from the terrible cold, great danger when beset by wolves, terrified by the Indians, and from a frightful storm that disabled their rudder and carried away their mast and sail.

(8)—Who were the men selected to search for a suitable place for a settlement?

Answer—According to Bradford, the third exploring party set out Dec. 18th, with ten principal men and eight of the sailors. They were

Capt. Myles Standish	John Howland
Governor Carver	John Tilley
William Bradford	Edward Tilley
Edward Winslow	Richard Warren and
Steven Hopkins	Edward Dotte

(9)—What happened that night?

Answer—After great difficulty experienced with the storm, and with the weather so cold that the water froze on their clothing, they finally brought their shallop into a small cove at Clark's Island, where they spent the night.

(10)—Why was this Island called Clark's Island?

Answer—It was so called because Clark, the mate, was the first man to step ashore.

(11)—What is the date of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth?

Answer—The day following their reaching Clark's Island the wind shifted and it froze hard. "God gave them a morning of comfort and refreshing, and they found themselves secure from the Indians, where they might dry their stuff, fix their pieces and rest themselves, and gave God thanks for his mercies in their manifold deliverances." The following day (Sunday) they kept the Sabbath on Clark's Island. Monday they sounded the harbor and found it fit for shipping, and landed on what is now known as Plymouth Rock. This was Monday, December 21st.

(12)—What was the name of their first settlement?

Answer—The Pilgrims called it Plymouth. The Indian name was Patuxet—which means little bay.

(13)—Besides having a good harbor what other qualifications did Plymouth have as a suitable place for their settling there?

Answer—They found divers cornfields and little running brooks. At least it was the best they could find, and the season, and their present necessity made them glad to accept it. So they returned to the Mayflower which was at Provincetown Harbor with the news to the rest of their people, "which did much comfort to their hearts."

(14)—Of the 102 passengers that came over in the Mayflower, how many men, women and children were there?

Answer—There were 53 men, 29 women, and 20 children (under 16 years of age —13 boys and 7 girls).

(15)—Who was the first death recorded?

Answer—Dorothy May Bradford, wife of William Bradford (who was on the exploring party), fell overboard the Mayflower and was drowned at Provincetown, Thursday, December 17th.

(16)—What day is now celebrated as "Forefather's Day"?

Answer—December 21st to celebrate the "Landing of the Pilgrims."

(17)—On what date did the Mayflower reach Plymouth Harbor?

Answer—Saturday, Dec. 26, they had a fair wind and the Mayflower sailed into Plymouth Harbor, where they spent the Sabbath on the ship.

(18)—What passenger died on the trip to the New World?

Answer—William Butten, a servant, did on the Mayflower while at sea.

(19)—What baby was born on the voyage?

Answer—A son, Oceanus, was born to Steven Hopkins.

(20)—How old were most of the Pilgrims that sailed on the Mayflower?

Answer—Most of them were under 40 years of age.

(21)—When did the Pilgrims start to build their first house?

Answer—On account of very severe weather conditions the common house was not started until Jan. 4, 1621.

(22)—Where did the Pilgrims live while building their houses?

Answer—Most of them lived on the cold crowded Mayflower until the last of March.

(23)—What was the name of the first child born in New England?

Answer—Peregrine White, son of William and Susanna White, born on the Mayflower in Provincetown Harbor, December, 1620.

(24)—How many of the 102 Pilgrims died that first winter?

Answer—More than half their number perished that first winter. The close and unhealthy confinement aboard ship, the meagre fare, the awful exposure, the toil—all had its inevitable consequence in the physical condition of the little community. They sickened and died, sometimes at the rate of two or three a day. At one time there were only seven people able to care for the sick and dying.

(25)—How many of the 29 women who came over in the Mayflower died that first terrible winter?

Answer—Fifteen died besides the one who was drowned, making a total of sixteen women.

(26)—What was first marriage at the Plymouth Colony?

Answer—The first marriage was May 21st, 1621, Edward Winslow and Susanna White. Her husband died the first winter and left her with two young boys and a baby,

Oceanus, born on the Mayflower. Winslow's wife Elizabeth died seven weeks before the wedding day.

(27)—What four young women were among the Mayflower passengers who lived long lives of great usefulness?

Answer—Priscilla Mullins, who married John Alden; Mary Chilton, who married John Winslow; Elizabeth Tilley, who married John Howland; Constance Hopkins, who married Nicholas Snow, who came in the Anne.

All have left names that are most honorably cherished by their many descendants.

(28)—What means of defense against the Indians did the Pilgrims have?

Answer—They built a Fort and on its roof, so as to command the approaches to the village on every side, were placed the six cannon that had been brought ashore from the Mayflower.

(29)—What other use did the Fort provide?

Answer—The Fort was a large square house with a flat roof, which served also as a meeting house, becoming at once a temporal and a spiritual refuge. In dwelling on their observance of the Sabbath Day and their manner of attending church, a traveler who visited Plymouth in 1627 mentions, "They assemble by beat of drum each with his musket or firelock."

(30)—Who were some of the last survivors of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower?

Answer—John Alden—died September 12, 1687
Richard More—died 1690
Resolved White—died between 1690 and 1694
Samuel Fuller—died October 31, 1683
Samuel Eaton—died about 1684
Francis Billington—died December 3, 1684
Peregrine White—died July 22, 1704
John Howland—died February 23, 1673
Elizabeth Tilley Howland—died December 21, 1687.

A THANKSGIVING DAY game is suggested for our fourth group of questions and answers. Prepare place-cards for the members of the family and guests, and on the backs of these cards have the answers to the questions given, as follows:

(1)—What is Thanksgiving Day?

Answer—Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday peculiarly our own. It is the happiest sort of combination of sober and sincere gratitude to Divine Providence, of feasting and jollity and of home and State.

(2)—When was the first Thanksgiving Day?

Answer—December 13th, 1621.

(3)—Where was it celebrated?

Answer—At Plymouth.

(4)—By whom was it celebrated?

Answer—The Pilgrims.

(5)—For what reason did Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony set apart a day of Thanksgiving?

Answer—During the first terrible winter of 1620-1621, half of the Mayflower Pilgrims had died. But the fall of 1621 had assured them of an abundant harvest. Moreover, the ship "Fortune" had arrived in November with thirty-five more colonists. So there was every reason for a day of thanksgiving.

(6)—Who were the guests at this Thanksgiving dinner?

Answer—About ninety friendly Indians.

(7)—What did the Pilgrims serve for this Thanksgiving feast?

Answer—Large bowls of savory broth with clams and oysters, wild turkeys stuffed with beechnuts, dishes of turnips and carrots, bowls of salad, hasty pudding, thin cakes of bread or manchets, and baskets of wild grapes.

(8)—How long did the Thanksgiving feast last?

Answer—For four days.

(9)—What did the Indians contribute?

Answer—The second day, Massasoit and his men went into the woods and brought back several deer. They had also brought large sacks of pop-corn.

(10)—When was Thanksgiving Day first observed as a National Holiday?

Answer—In the first session of the first Congress, President Washington was requested to recommend to the people a day of public thanksgiving and prayer. In accordance with this request, President Washington set apart November 26th, 1789.

(11)—When did Thanksgiving become a recurrent National Holiday?

Answer—In October, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln, by proclamation, recommended the day to the people, and set aside the last Thursday in November for its observance.

(12)—How should good Americans today observe Thanksgiving Day?

Answer—(Quotation)

"On Thanksgiving Day the good American should give thanks to the Divine Providence which has so often aided the progress of this one nation dedicated to liberty, to equality of rights and opportunity, and to the pursuit of happiness.

"Never before has a people enjoyed such material comfort, and the nation is the wealthiest and most powerful on earth. With power comes responsibility; such is the unwritten law. Also prosperity tries the soul of man quite as much as does adversity; such is human nature.

"And so it is with nations. The good American should therefore add dignity and importance to Thanksgiving Day by taking stock of the past and present, and by making resolves for the future." (*John Dickinson Sherman*)

FOR the fifth Mayflower game we present as the subject:

"EARLY AMERICAN INDIANS"

(1)—After arriving at the New World, what and when was the first encounter the Pilgrims had with the Indians?

Answer—On Dec. 18, 1620, when the exploring party of Pilgrims were trying to

MASSASOIT—INDIAN CHIEF

find a suitable place for their settlement, they were attacked by a tribe of 30 or 40 Indians at about five o'clock in the morning. There were no casualties, however.

(2)—What friendly Indian came to the Pilgrims in the Spring of 1621?

Answer—On March 26, 1621, an Indian walked boldly down the street and, much to the amazement of the Pilgrims, said, "Welcome". His name was Samoset.

(3)—Who was Samoset?

Answer—Samoset was an Indian Chief from Monhegan, Maine. He told them that four years before this, all the local Indians at Patuxet (Plymouth) had died of an epidemic. He also told them he knew another Indian who could speak better English than he.

(4)—Who was this Indian?

Answer—His name was Squanto or Tisquantum. On April first Samoset brought Squanto to the Pilgrims and he lived with them until he died in November, 1622.

He directed them how to set their corn, where to take fish and to procure other commodities, and was their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit. Governor Bradford said of him—"Squanto was a special instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation."

(5)—How did Squanto happen to speak English?

Answer—Squanto had been taken away with other Indians by an Englishman named Hunt, and sold as slaves. But he had found his way into the home of John Slanie, a merchant of London, who treated him kindly. Mr. Dermer, an explorer, employed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who had been very prominent in the early company for the exploration and settlement of Northern Virginia, brought Squanto back to his native place.

(6)—What was the largest tribe of Indians, where did they live, and who was their chief?

Answer—The Wampanoags, who lived in the territory between Taunton and Middleboro. Their chief (or Sagamore) was Massasoit, who was also overlord of the Indians on Cape Cod and around Massachusetts Bay.

(7)—Were they friendly with the Pilgrims?

Answer—Yes. A treaty made between Massasoit and the Pilgrims was scrupulously observed on both sides as long as Massasoit lived, and was in force until broken by Philip, his successor, in 1675.

(8)—What other Indian came to live with the Pilgrims?

Answer—During the summer of 1621 another Indian, Hobamak by name, came to live with the Pilgrims, remaining until his death.

(9)—What Pilgrim lad was lost, but found by the Indians?

Answer—John Billington, Junior, lost himself in the woods, but finally struck an Indian settlement near Sandwich. These Indians took him farther down the Cape to the Nauset Indians near Orleans.

The Pilgrim Governor received word through Massasoit as to his situation and the shallop was sent with a party of ten men to bring him home. Squanto went as interpreter.

The first day they went as far as Barnstable where they met Iyanough, the sachem of that section. He and two other Indians went with them to the Nausets.

Aspinet, the sachem of the Nausets, delivered the boy to them. This was the tribe that attacked the exploring party on December 18, 1620. On this trip they made peace with

them and, finding one of the owners of the corn they had taken when on Cape Cod, arranged compensation.

(10)—What tribe of Indians were not friendly?

Answer—The Narragansetts, a powerful tribe occupying a large part of what is now Rhode Island, were not friendly with the Pilgrims nor with Massasoit.

Their chief, Canonicus, sent a messenger to the Pilgrims with a bundle of arrows tied about with a great snake skin, which their interpreters told them was a "Threatening" and a challenge. The Governor answered that if they had rather have war than peace, they might begin when they would, and returned the snake skin filled with bullets in it.

However, the Pilgrims agreed to enclose their dwellings with a good strong pale, with gates to shut and lock at night, and a watch kept. This was accomplished about the beginning of March, 1621.

THE sixth series of questions and answers for a Mayflower Game will include items of historic interest pertaining to the Pilgrims and to Plymouth.

(1)—Who was the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony and how long did he serve?

Answer—John Carver was the first Governor and he served until his death in April, 1621, caused by a sun stroke from working in the fields.

(2)—Name the first street laid out in Plymouth?

Answer—It was called First Street, afterwards named Leyden Street. A short distance up this street, on the left, is a bronze tablet marking the site of the Common House, the first building constructed by the Pilgrims.

(3)—How were thatched roofs made?

Answer—Straw and sticks were woven together. Often dirt was put on to fill up the cracks in the thatch and sometimes grass and flowers grew on these roofs. Most of the first houses had thatched roofs.

(4)—What flowers were found by the Pilgrims at Plymouth?

Answer—Arbutus or Mayflowers, wild roses, purple asters, goldenrod, Queen Anne's lace, blue chicory and the beautiful sabbatia or "sentry" which is still found on the banks of the fresh ponds near the town and is often called the "Plymouth Rose".

(5)—Who was the second Governor of the Plymouth Colony and how long did he serve?

Answer—Shortly after the death of Governor John Carver, Mr. William Bradford was chosen to fill his place. He was elected continuously until 1633, when he begged to be relieved, and Edward Winslow was elected. With the exception of this year and five others, Mr. Bradford was elected Governor every year until 1657, when he died.

(6)—When did the Mayflower return to England?

Answer—The Mayflower sailed from Plymouth Harbor April 5th, 1621. None of the Pilgrims would leave Plymouth, although the first winter had been so disastrous and they had suffered so greatly.

"O strong hearts and true! not one went back in the Mayflower!
No, not one looked back, who had set his hand to the ploughing!

(7)—Who was the first physician in the Plymouth Colony?

Answer—Dr. Samuel Fuller, one of the Leyden congregation. His wife came over later and they had three children. He died in 1633.

(8)—When did the first cattle arrive in Plymouth?

Answer—In 1624, Edward Winslow returned from England in the "Charity", and brought not alone a "goodly supply of clothing", but far more important—the first bull and heifers that were in Plymouth. The old tradition of the white bull on which Priscilla Alden rode home from her marriage (in 1622 or 1623) must be rejected.

(9)—Were there any dogs in the settlement?

Answer—There were three dogs, two brought from either Holland or England, a mastiff and a spaniel, and a third brought by Squanto as a gift from the Indians.

(10)—Name some of the birds found at Plymouth?

Answer—Robins, blue birds, "Bob Whites" and other birds sang for the pioneers in those days as they sing for the tourists and residents in Plymouth today.

(11)—Were there any mosquitoes in Plymouth?

Answer—In 1624, some of the colonists reported that they were much annoyed with "mosquetoes", to which Gov. Bradford replied: "They are too delicate and unfitte to begin new plantations and colonies that cannot endure the biting of a muskeet. We would wish such to keep at home till or at least they be muskeeto proof. Yet this place is as free as any and experience teacheth that ye land is tild and ye woods cut downe, the fewer there will be and in the end scarce any at all."

(*Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation.*)

(12)—When was the first fire in Plymouth?

Answer—February 9th, 1621. The Common House was set on fire before it was finished. Only the thatched roof however was burned, the remainder being saved from destruction.

(13)—Name two singers among the Pilgrims?

Answer—John Alden and John Howland. They led the singing in the public worship for many years.

(14)—When and by whom was Plymouth discovered?

Answer—"So far as is actually known, the discovery of Plymouth must be accorded to a French explorer, Sieur de Monts, in 1605. In an account published in Paris in 1613 by Sieur de Champlain, his pilot, he says, 'We named it (Plymouth) the Port du Cap St. Louis'."—(*History of Plymouth,* by William T. Davis.)

(15)—Did Europeans know of Plymouth at that time?

Answer—Yes. Large numbers of fishermen from England, Portugal, France and Spain had for many years followed their occupation along the New England coast, and of those who had made voyages of exploration, more than one had visited Plymouth.

(16)—When and by whom was New England named?

Answer—In 1614, John Smith sailed under the auspices of private adventurers "to take whales, and also to make trials of a mine of gold and copper".

Anchoring his vessels near the mouth of the Penobscot River, he explored the coast in a shallop as far as Cape Cod, giving the name of New England to the territory, and "drawing a map from point to point, and harbor to harbor, with the soundings, sands, rocks and land marks."

(17)—How many buildings were there in Plymouth in 1622?

Answer—There were ten—the Governor's house on the north side of Leyden Street, seven houses on the south side, a storehouse, and the Fort.

(18)—Where may be found the sword of Myles Standish and why is it often spoken of as a famous blade?

Answer—Myles Standish's sword rests today in Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth. It is supposed to have been captured from the Persians in 637 A.D., at Jerusalem, and to date from the second century before Christ.

(19)—What are some of the qualities and traits handed down to us by the Pilgrims that came over in the Mayflower?

Answer—The Pilgrims, both men and women, possessed fine qualities for the work which they were destined to accomplish, remarkable energy, faith, purpose, courage, and patience.

To these qualities should be added good sense, fidelity and vision; high moral standards, self-sacrificing and honorable dealings with their financiers, with the Indians and each other.

They were the progenitors of thousands of fine men and women in all parts of America today who honor the memory of the original settlers of the Plymouth Colony.

(20)—Of what value are historical Societies such as the Pilgrim John Howland Society?

Answer—Historical and Patriotic Societies such as ours can be most valuable to its members, by preserving the traditions of our ancestors, and strengthening the foundations of our government, so carefully laid at such great sacrifice by the Pilgrims, who settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620.

WE will devote our seventh series of questions and answers to our ancestors—the Mayflower Pilgrims John and Elizabeth Howland.

(1)—Why is it important for us to study and read of our ancestors—the Pilgrims John and Elizabeth Howland?

Answer—Because it stimulates us to make our lives worthy of so memorable an ancestry.

(2)—Who was the father of John Howland?

Answer—In the will of Humphry Howland, a member of the Draper Company, London, he mentions "his brother George and also three other brothers—Arthur, Henry and John, who are in New England." The latter is our ancestor, John Howland, the Mayflower Pilgrim.

According to the records of the Draper Company, Humphry's father was Henry Howland, of Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, England.

(3)—About how old was John Howland when he came to the New World in the Mayflower?

Answer—John Howland was born in 1592 or 1593, and was therefore about twenty-eight years old.

(4)—What was the age of Elizabeth Tilley?

Answer—She was born in 1606 which makes her fourteen years old when she came

over on the Mayflower.

(5)—Who were her parents?

Answer—John Tilley and his wife who came over on the Mayflower in 1620, but both died as did also her Uncle Edward Tilley and his wife the first terrible winter.

(6)—Was Elizabeth Tilley related to Governor Carver?

Answer—No. Until 1895 it had been supposed that John Howland had married a daughter of Governor Carver, such having been a family tradition, but the discovery in that year of the long lost manuscript of Bradford's History of the Plymouth Plantation, showed that Governor left no children.

When Elizabeth was left an orphan, Governor Carver and his wife took her into their household, and also John Howland.

(7)—On the voyage of the Mayflower across the Atlantic Ocean, what was the nature of the trip?

Answer—At times very rough, there being severe gales and storms.

(8)—How was John Howland saved from drowning?

Answer—"In sundrie of these storms the winds were so fierce and ye seas so high as they could not beare a knote of saile, but were forced to hull for diverce days togither. And in one of them, as they thus lay at hull in a mighty storm, a lustie yonge man, called John Howland, coming upon some occasion above ye grattings, was, with a seale of ye shippe, throwne into ye sea; but it pleased God yt he caught hold of ye tope-saile hallards which hunge overboard and rane out at length; yet he held his hould (though he was sundrie fadomes under water) till he was hould up by ye same rope to ye brime of ye water, and then with a boat-hooke & other means got into ye shippe again & his life was saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in church and commonwealthe."

(From *Bradford's History of Plymouth.*)

(9)—What was the probable date of the marriage of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley?

Answer—They were married towards the close of 1623 or early in 1624.

(10)—How old were they at that time?

Answer—John Howland was about 30 or 31 years old and Elizabeth was either 17 or 18.

(11)—Where did they live in Plymouth?

Answer—"On the south side of the brook to the woodward" opposite those "whose fields lay to the bay-ward." We learn from a deed dated 1677 that the homestead lot of John Howland was upon the north side of Leyden Street and that it joined on the east side of the land assigned to Steven Hopkins.

(12)—How many children did they have?

Answer—Ten—four boys and six girls.

(13)—How many years did John Howland and his family live in Plymouth before moving to Rocky Neck (or Nook)?

Answer—Eighteen years—from 1620 to 1638.

(14)—How long did they make their home at Rocky Nook?

Answer—From 1638 to 1673.

(15)—When did the Pilgrim John Howland die?

Answer—February 23rd, 1672-3.

(16)—Where was John Howland buried?

Answer—It is believed that John Howland's grave was on Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass.

(17)—Do we know when and where Elizabeth Tilley Howland died?

Answer—After the death of John Howland, his wife went to live with her daughter, Lydia Brown, in Swansea, where she died December 21st, 1687, in her 81st year.

(18)—Do we know where she was buried?

Answer—She was, no doubt, buried in the Brown family cemetery.

(19)—What reasons have we for thinking so?

Answer—In a letter from Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom (a member of our Board), who has given much time to research work, she says—"As Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland died in the month of December at the home of her daughter in Swansea, it would seem incredible that, in those primitive times, her body would be carried the long distance to Plymouth. She probably was buried in the old John Brown cemetery, where they had a burying place clearly established. I found empty spaces between the graves of Lydia's children where one would suppose Lydia and her husband, James Brown, were buried, and their grandmother Elizabeth."

(20)—Where is this cemetery located?

Answer—The Brown graves are in the old part of quite a large local cemetery at the head of Bullocks Cove in East Providence, on the original land of John Brown, father of James Brown, who married Lydia Howland. At that time the place was called Swansea and in Massachusetts, but now it is in East Providence, Rhode Island.

(21)—What part did John Howland take in the early life of the Plymouth Colony?

Answer—(See article on page)

(22)—When was the Pilgrim John Howland Society organized?

Answer—On May 18, 1897, this Society was organized at Plymouth, Massachusetts, under the name "The Society of the Descendants of Pilgrim John Howland, of the Ship Mayflower," but in 1925 the present name was chosen as being more convenient and sufficiently comprehensive.

(23)—When were the Constitution and By-Laws adopted?

Answer—They were adopted November 22, 1899, and revised August 15, 1925.

(24)—What are the objects of the Pilgrim John Howland Society?

Answer—To perpetuate the memory of our ancestors, John Howland and his wife, Elizabeth Tilley Howland, who, braving the perils of the deep, were among that little band of Pilgrims who landed from the Ship Mayflower on Plymouth Rock, December 21st, 1620; to preserve and publish any manuscripts relating to the families of John Howland and his wife; to erect and keep in good repair a memorial to their memory in the Pilgrim Church at Plymouth; to assist in prosecuting research in England and Holland to discover their ancestors; to retain possession of and keep in good condition, the properties known as the "Howland House" at Plymouth, Mass., and "Rocky Nook", located at Kingston, Massachusetts.

(25)—Who are eligible to membership in the Pilgrim John Howland Society?

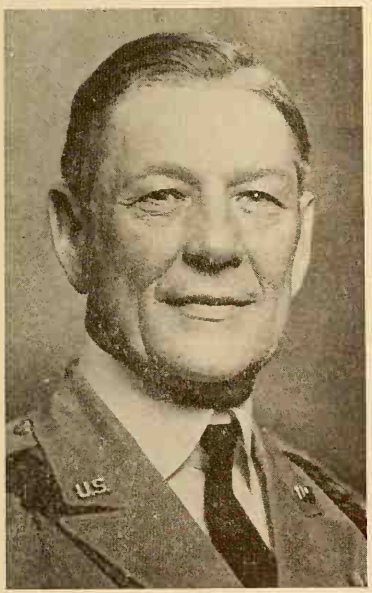
Answer—Any person shall be eligible to active membership in this Society, who is above the age of sixteen years, and is a lineal descendant of John Howland and his wife, Elizabeth Tilley Howland, passengers in the ship Mayflower, who landed on Plymouth Rock, December 21st, 1620.

OFFICERS OF THE PILGRIM JOHN HOWLAND SOCIETY

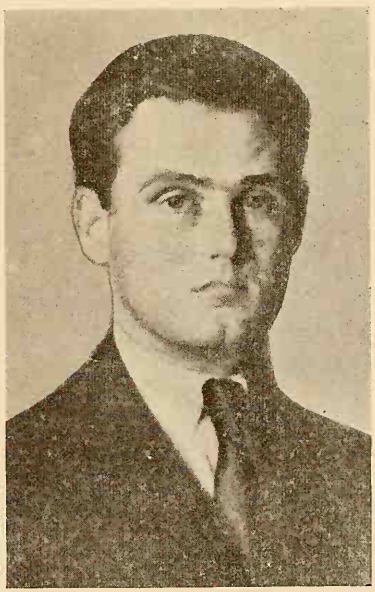
JOSIAH S. HATHAWAY
Treasurer

WILLIAM A. HOWLAND
President

JOHN B. HOWLAND
Secretary and Registrar



GEN'L C. R. HOWLAND
Chairman of Board



McCLURE M. HOWLAND
Vice-President

WILLIAM A. McAUSLAN
Historian

The Pilgrim John Howland Society

(Incorporated)

THIS Society was organized at Plymouth, Massachusetts, May 18, 1897, for the following purposes:

"To perpetuate the memory of our ancestors, John Howland and his wife, Elizabeth Tilley Howland, who, braving the perils of the deep, were among that little band of Pilgrims who landed from the Ship Mayflower on Plymouth Rock, December 21, 1620; to preserve and publish any manuscripts relating to the families of John Howland and his wife; to erect and keep in good repair a memorial to their memory in the Pilgrim Church at Plymouth; to assist in prosecuting research in England and Holland to discover their ancestors; to retain possession of and keep in good condition the properties known as the Howland House at Plymouth, Mass., and Rocky Nook, located at Kingston, Mass."

COMPLETE MEMBERSHIP LIST

* *Life Members*
† *Deceased*

1	†Charles Allen Howland	Quincy, Mass.
2	†Mrs. Lillie B. Titus	Squantum, Mass.
3	†George Henry Leonard	Boston, Mass.
4	†Richard Henry Greene	New York, N. Y.
5	†Henry Raymond Howland	Buffalo, N. Y.
6	†Miss Mary E. Knowles	Providence, R. I.
7	†Edward S. Crandon	Boston, Mass.
8	†John Crocker Foote	Belvidere, Ill.
9	†Mrs. Mary S. Stevens	Lowell, Mass.
10	†Miss Harriet Foote	Belvidere, Ill.
11	†Mrs. Mary C. Foote	Belvidere, Ill.
12	†Henry N. Fairbanks	Bangor, Maine
13	†Curtis C. Gardiner	St. Louis, Mo.
14	†Mrs. Asaphene DeF. Manning	Medford, Mass.
15	†Mrs. Della F. C. Butler	Dighton, Mass.
16	†Stephen J. Adams	Pittsburgh, Penn.
17	†Mrs. Mary L. Bailhache	Washington, D. C.
18	†Mrs. Mary J. T. Puffer	West Newton, Mass.
19	†Mrs. Joanna M. T. Rice	Waltham, Mass.
20	†Mrs. Mary S. P. Stran	Baltimore, Md.
21	†Mrs. Nancy S. Webber	West Newton, Mass.
22	†Miss Antoinette Clapp	Boston, Mass.
23	†Miss Isabel Lovell	New York, N. Y.

24	†Mrs. Mary M. Gardner	Nantucket, Mass.
25	†Mrs. Mary M. Greene	New York, N. Y.
26	†Charles Allen Howland, Jr.	Quincy, Mass.
27	Miss Mary E. Wood	Brookline, Mass.
28	Mrs. Mary F. M. Williams	Roxbury, Mass.
29	†Mrs. Lucy E. Wallace	New York, N. Y.
30	†Mrs. Mary H. Endicott	Boston, Mass.
31	†Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N.	Washington, D. C.
32	†Mrs. Harriet S. Cadle	Muscatine, Iowa
33	Mrs. Janette A. Garner	Los Angeles, Cal.
34	†Edric Eldridge	Boston, Mass.
35	Mrs. Annie W. Arnold	Boston, Mass.
36	Miss Vivien L. Arnold	Boston, Mass.
37	Mrs. Edith A. Plimpton	Boston, Mass.
38	Mrs. Maria A. P. Dean	Boston, Mass.
39	Mrs. Fannie P. Scott	Rochester, N. Y.
40	†Mrs. Abby L. Williams	Bristol, R. I.
41	Miss Ida A. Howland	Providence, R. I.
42	†Clarence S. Ward	Boston, Mass.
43	Mrs. Hannah L. R. Croswell	Dorchester, Mass.
44	Mrs. Ella S. Danner	Roslindale, Mass.
45	Mrs. Zelpha M. Plaisted	Boston, Mass.
46	Mrs. Mary F. Clarke	Kirkwood, Mo.
47	†William B. Howland	Montclair, N. J.
48	†Mrs. Lucy A. Dowse	Boston, Mass.
49	†Dr. Samuel Fisher Howland	New York, N. Y.
50	Henry A. Wood	Brookline, Mass.
51	Mrs. Evelyn S. Buker	Gardiner, Maine
52	Mrs. Susan J. M. Cobb	St. Louis, Mo.
53	Miss Sarah S. Webber	West Newton, Mass.
54	Mrs. Ida K. L. Schultze	New York, N. Y.
55	Miss Addie M. Howland	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
56	†Charles E. Sherman	Hartford, Conn.
57	Mrs. Frances A. Smith	Fairfield, Conn.
58	Miss Grace M. Prue	Watertown, Mass.
59	†Charles H. Warren	Worcester, Mass.
60	†Mrs. Annie R. Warren	Worcester, Mass.
61	*†Mrs. Laura L. Armstrong	Bridgeport, Conn.
62	Mrs. Grace M. Lansing	Sackets Harbor, N. Y.
63	†Benjamin W. Brown	Northbridge, Mass.
64	*John G. Howland	Bridgeport, Conn.
65	†Walter M. Howland	Amherst, Mass.
66	*William A. Howland	Detroit, Mich.
67	Miss Ellen H. Newton	Cincinnati, Ohio
68	†Mrs. Mary C. Hutchins	Ann Arbor, Mich.
69	Edward F. Weed	Royalton, Conn.
70	†Major Carver Howland, U.S.A.	San Diego, Cal.

71	Miss Marie E. Ives	New Haven, Conn.
72	†Miss Mary J. O. McAdoo	North Bloomfield, Ohio
73	†George C. Nightingale	Providence, R. I.
74	†Mrs. Sarah E. Furnald	New York, N. Y.
75	†Miss Annie K. Wilson	Brookline, Mass.
76	Mrs. Fannie S. J. Howe	Providence, R. I.
77	Miss Anna B. Jencks	Providence, R. I.
78	Mrs. Maria K. Short	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
79	Oscar A. Day	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
80	Frank D. Gibbs	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
81	Miss Sarah B. Willard	Hingham, Mass.
82	†Mrs. Arvilla F. L. Bates	Boston, Mass.
83	†Miss C. Augusta Cobb	Hamilton, N. Y.
83½	Miss Elizabeth H. Pitman	Bristol, R. I.
84	†Miss Bertha M. Howland	Boston, Mass.
85	Miss Belle C. Moore	Anderson, Ind.
86	Mrs. Minnie A. M. Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
87	†Mrs. Mary J. S. Moore	Haddonfield, N. J.
88	Mrs. Elizabeth K. Folsom	Exeter, N. H.
89	Francis R. Stoddard	New York, N. Y.
90	Mrs. Laura C. Chamberlin	New York, N. Y.
91	Irwin S. Prichard	Roanoke, West Va.
92	Mrs. Caroline J. M. Read	Hamilton, N. Y.
93	*Mrs. Joanna R. Auchincloss	New York, N. Y.
94	*Mrs. Grace Howland Buttler	Worcester, Mass.
95	John F. Moffett	Watertown, N. Y.
96	†Miss Henrietta G. Ritchie	Philadelphia, Penn.
97	*†Samuel W. Paterson	Huntington, West Va.
98	*Mrs. Marjory S. D. Moors	Boston, Mass.
99	†Mrs. Narcissa N. Lillie	Philadelphia, Penn.
100	Miss Cora S. Cobb	Brookline, Mass.
101	*Miss Josephine J. Jewett	Deerfield, Ill.
102	*†Mrs. Eva M. Jewett	Deerfield, Ill.
103	*Miss Annis C. Jewett	Tacoma, Wash.
104	*Charles G. Jewett, Jr.	Deerfield, Ill.
105	†Mrs. Cynthia Hathaway	Brookline, Mass.
106	*Josiah S. Hathaway	Brookline, Mass.
107	Mrs. Estelle W. Parker	Brookline, Mass.
108	Mrs. Thomas S. Brady	Augusta, Maine
109	†Francis N. Howland	New York, N. Y.
110	Frank S. Howland	Athens, N. Y.
111	Warren E. Howland	Athens, N. Y.
112	Mrs. Marian D. H. Sylvester	Brookline, Mass.
113	†Edwin T. Howland	Osterville, Mass.
114	†Mrs. Mary H. Remick	West Newton, Mass.
115	Dr. Charles F. Howland	Westfield, N. J.
116	†Mrs. Helen Howland Wetmore	Babylon, N. Y.

117	*†Edwin J. Howland	Everett, Mass.
118	†William C. Howland	Lee, Mass.
119	Mrs. Delia E. H. Stubbs	Newton, Mass.
120	Dr. Joseph B. Howland	Boston, Mass.
121	†William W. H. Cannon	Providence, R. I.
122	Miss Janet F. Howland	Boston, Mass.
123	†Mrs. Mary E. Bertholf	Hackensack, N. J.
124	†Mrs. Margaret K. Stuart	Beacon, N. Y.
125	Mrs. Julia F. Perchard	Brockton, Mass.
126	Herman H. Howland	Center Lisle, N. Y.
127	Mrs. Hazel Howland Tupper	Binghamton, N. Y.
128	*†Arthur Perry	Boston, Mass.
129	Edward H. Howland	Omaha, Neb.
130	Mrs. Helen H. R. Tripp	Rye, N. Y.
131	MacLaren Stevenson	Stratford, Conn.
132	*Miss Frances M. Howland	Duxbury, Mass.
133	*Oliver A. Farwell	Lake Linden, Mich.
134	†Thomas Williams Bicknell	Providence, R. I.
135	†Homer H. Stuart	Beacon on Hudson, N. Y.
136	Mrs. Frances Grant Simmons	Greenwich, Conn.
137	Mrs. Mary E. D. Smyth	West Conshohocken, Penn.
138	Francis S. Cobb	Wellesley Hills, Mass.
139	Willis B. Hall	Portland, Maine
140	Dr. Edward D. Howland	Chicago, Ill.
141	Mrs. Ellen S. P. Woodworth	Cambridge, N. Y.
142	†Hamilton L. Hoppin	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
143	†William E. H. Merritt	Washington, D. C.
144	†Miss Elizabeth G. Sherman	Newport, R. I.
145	Mrs. Emeline C. Spear	Algona, Iowa
146	*Seth Bunker Capp	Philadelphia, Penn.
147	†Darius Cobb	Malden, Mass.
148	†Willis Chipman	Toronto, Canada
149	†Mrs. Lillian A. Clark	Lee, Mass.
150	†Pomeroy B. Howland	West Philadelphia, Penn.
151	*John McAllister Stevenson	Abilene, Texas
152	Miss Virginia G. Moody	Columbia, S. C.
153	Mrs. Elizabeth G. Lourance	Columbia, S. C.
154	†Mrs. Alice R. Allen	Kenoska, Wis.
155	†Dr. DeRuyter Howland	Stratford, Conn.
156	Miss Marjorie V. Knowles	St. Paul, Minn.
157	Frank H. Sharp	Lockport, N. Y.
158	Mrs. Margaret W. Heatley	Wading River, L. I., N. Y.
159	James Nye Howland	Beaumont, Texas
160	Ansel Howland	Mobile, Ala.
161	Miss Phoebe E. Palmer	Yonkers, N. Y.
162	Mrs. Hilda W. Masters	Williamsport, Penn.
163	†Mrs. Frances R. Turrell	West Orange, N. J.

164	†Mrs. Annie C. Rand	Newton Centre, Mass.
165	*Mrs. Nellie M. Wallace	Fitchburg, Mass.
166	*Robert T. Moore	Pasadena, Cal.
167	Frank N. Stranahan	East Orange, N. J.
168	Henry Stranahan	East Orange, N. J.
169	Mrs. Alma S. Deming	East Orange, N. J.
170	†Mrs. Harriet J. S. Newcomb	Hammonton, N. J.
171	Mrs. Mary V. M. Allen	Haddonfield, N. J.
172	*Mrs. Minnie B. H. DeSoto	Denver, Colo.
173	Mrs. Nettie A. H. Norman	Fort Riley, Kansas
174	*†Miss Florence H. Mills	Deerfield, Ill.
175	*Mrs. Antoinette H. P. Frueauff	New York, N. Y.
176	Mrs. Charlotte Dale	Brookline, Mass.
177	Gerald S. Howland	Brookline, Mass.
178	Mrs. Constance G. H. Chalkley	Lawrence, Kansas
179	Miss Frances L. Howland	New York, N. Y.
180	†Russell Gray	Boston, Mass.
181	*Roland Gray	Boston, Mass.
182	†Mrs. Marguerite Swann	Milton, Mass.
183	Mrs. Georgianna M. Parsons	Boston, Mass.
184	Miss Caroline B. Howland	Brooklyn, N. Y.
185	†Timothy A. Wright	Knoxville, Tenn.
186	†William D. Wright	Knoxville, Tenn.
187	*Mrs. Eleanor Tudor	Boston, Mass.
188	*Edmund W. Moore	Rochester, N. Y.
189	†Francis H. Howland	Hokokus, N. J.
190	†William C. Russel	Germantown, Penn.
191	†Mrs. Jacqueline M. S. Bird	Bethlehem, Penn.
192	*John L. Garner, Jr.	Los Angeles, Cal.
193	Miss Jeannette T. Moffett	Sackets Harbor, N. Y.
194	Marcellin C. Adams	Pittsburgh, Penn.
195	Stephen J. Adams, Jr.	Port Washington, N. Y.
196	†Mrs. Alice G. Parker	Cambridge, Mass.
197	†Mrs. Eliza R. LePorte	Middleboro, Mass.
198	†Philip M. Hatheway	Brooklyn, N. Y.
199	†Mrs. Cora M. Duncan	Brookline, Mass.
200	†Mrs. Elizabeth A. H. Woodward	Fitchburg, Mass.
201	Mrs. Gertrude B. Young	Winchester, Mass.
202	Mrs. Doris B. Crawford	San Francisco, Cal.
203	Mrs. Antoinette S. Tomlin	Hammonton, N. J.
204	Mrs. Bertha S. Irving	Haddonfield, N. J.
205	†Mrs. Margaret T. Reger	Roslindale, Mass.
206	†Miss Caroline L. Lewis	Dorchester, Mass.
207	Mrs. Myrtle F. S. Lonergan	Omaha, Neb.
208	Mrs. Elizabeth C. B. Buel	Litchfield, Conn.
209	*†Frank P. Comstock	Los Angeles, Cal.
210	*Mrs. Ellen R. Houghton	Wallingford, Conn.

211	Mrs. Mary E. M. Sherrerd	Haddonfield, N. J.
212	†Mrs. Josephine Chapman	Plymouth, Mass.
213	Samuel H. Groser	Brooklyn, N. Y.
214	Mrs. Emily H. Lyman	Great Barrington, Mass.
215	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Rose	New Canaan, Conn.
216	John H. Leeming	East Orange, N. J.
217	*Mrs. Dorothy W. Mebane	Knoxville, Tenn.
218	†Mrs. Harriet Foote Sabin	Belvidere, Ill.
219	Mrs. Kate J. C. Taylor	Upper Montclair, N. J.
220	†Francis Russell Stoddard	New York, N. Y.
221	Frederick S. Peck	Providence, R. I.
222	†Miss Helen A. Mitchell	Los Angeles, Cal.
223	Miss Anna T. Cash	Athens, Penn.
224	Mrs. Blanche C. H. Boyer	Omaha, Neb.
225	Mrs. Fannie S. H. Wood	Omaha, Neb.
226	Mrs. Marjorie H. H. Payne	Albert Lea, Minn.
227	*Mrs. Ruth N. Warren	Sturges, So. Dakota
228	Mrs. Harriet N. Orr	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
229	Mrs. Florence O. Murray	Freeport, Ill.
230	Mrs. Deborah R. Mossbarger	Anchorage, Ky.
231	Rev. Timothy V. Peters	Burrville, Tenn.
232	Absalom B. Peters	Burrville, Tenn.
233	Mrs. Edith C. Myers	Akron, Ohio
234	*Miss Florence Keen	Haverford, Penn.
235	Mrs. Stella A. Osborne	Wollaston, Mass.
236	†Henry G. Crocker	Washington, D. C.
237	Miss Helen I. Knowles	Augusta, Maine
238	Robert K. Peters	Tyler, Texas
239	Mrs. Dorothy S. Brandt	Cambridge, Mass.
240	Mrs. Marion C. Rowell	Cambridge, Mass.
241	Mrs. Olivia L. Wilson	Pittsfield, Mass.
242	*Mrs. May S. Yeomans	New York, N. Y.
243	†Miss Emma Willard	Washington, D. C.
244	*Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hope	Belchertown, Mass.
245	Miss Blanche M. Sharp	Portland, Oregon
246	William H. Sharp	Portland, Oregon
247	Mrs. Daisy T. Behrends	Dallas, Texas
248	*John Barnard Howland	Gouverneur, N. Y.
249	†Miss Frances E. Howland	Worcester, Mass.
250	†Mrs. Carrie G. H. Davis	So. Royalton, Vt.
251	Mrs. Mary G. H. Eaton	Warren, Penn.
252	†Mrs. Abbie G. B. Poor	Andover, Maine
253	*Harold F. Wardwell	Grosse Point Park, Mich.
254	John Howland Wardwell	Grosse Point Park, Mich.
255	*Dr. Frank H. Howland	Worcester, Mass.
256	†John L. Dexter	Detroit, Mich.
257	†Mrs. Susan T. M. Allien	New York, N. Y.

258	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester, Mass.
259	*Mrs. Dorothy Howland Ball	Birmingham, Mich.
260	*Mrs. Margaret C. M. Moore	Pasadena, Cal.
261	†Mrs. Leonora B. Trafford	Milton, Mass.
262	Frank E. Chipman	Dorchester, Mass.
263	Mrs. Katharine H. Bellows	Walpole, N. H.
264	Arthur Howland	Cambridge, Mass.
265	Everett H. Moulton	Coronado, Cal.
266	Mrs. Julie W. Rankin	Weston, Ontario, Canada
267	Miss Grace Hazel Swan	Kent, Ohio
268	†Mary A. Sharpe	Wilkes-Barre, Penn.
269	*†Frank D. Buttler	Bridgeport, Conn.
270	*Mrs. Harriet C. B. Marble	Worcester, Mass.
271	*George Buttler, Jr.	Torreon, Coah, Mexico
272	*Mrs. Carolyn F. Sutton	Suffield, Conn.
273	*Miss Justine Howland	Worcester, Mass.
274	*Howland Buttler	Dallas, Texas
275	*Mrs. M. Gladys Allen	Barre, Mass.
276	*Mrs. Helen Buttler Robertson	Worcester, Mass.
277	*Mrs. Grace B. Schmidt	San Diego, Cal.
278	Theodore O. Leonard, Jr.	Detroit, Mich.
279	†Howland Davis	New York, N. Y.
280	*John Howland	Barre, Mass.
281	Miss Helen P. Bullock	Attleboro, Mass.
282	*Miss Katherine H. Knowles	St. Paul, Minn.
283	†John Y. Fuller	New Bedford, Mass.
284	*John C. Makepeace	Wareham, Mass.
285	*George R. Wallace, Jr.	Fitchburg, Mass.
286	*Mrs. Rachel W. Heywood	Worcester, Mass.
287	*Mrs. Elizabeth W. Meigs	Chestnut Hill, Mass.
288	*†Mrs. Helen W. Richards	Fitchburg, Mass.
289	Mrs. Katherine L. Douglas	Pasadena, Cal.
290	†Ide G. Sargeant	Patterson, N. J.
291	*Miss Leigh W. Palmer	Pittsburgh, Penn.
292	*Mrs. Anna B. J. Scranton	Harbor Beach, Mich.
293	†Mrs. Fanny C. Howarth	Birmingham, Mich.
294	Mrs. Ellen J. Donnelly	Plymouth, Mass.
295	A. Clark Sargeant	Attleboro, Mass.
296	Mrs. Ester H. Hoyt	Buffalo, N. Y.
297	*Henry M. Leonard	Detroit, Mich.
298	*†Miss Alice B. Leonard	Detroit, Mich.
299	*Miss Mary E. Leonard	Detroit, Mich.
300	John G. Sargeant	Newport, N. H.
301	A. Allen Woodruff	Germantown, Penn.
302	Mrs. Antoinette T. Driscoll	Haddonfield, N. J.
303	Dr. H. Hurlburt Tomlin	Wildwood, N. J.
304	Mrs. Nellie E. Newhall	Plainfield, N. J.

305	*Mrs. Clara S. Graves	Pittsfield, Mass.
306	Gilbert H. Moore	Atlantic City, N. J.
307	Joseph M. Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
308	Robert M. Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
309	Mrs. Sylvia T. Bauer	Haddonfield, N. J.
310	*George R. Wallace, III	Fitchburg, Mass.
311	*Dean Ward Howland	Birmingham, Mich.
312	†Edward F. Geer	New York, N. Y.
313	Mrs. Florence Y. Boothe	So. Pasadena, Cal.
314	Charles E. Gorham	Marshall, Mich.
315	Mrs. Harriet Howland Swan	Worcester, Mass.
316	Mrs. Inez M. Hubbard	Mount Clemens, Mich.
317	Mrs. Maria F. Engstrom	Belvidere, Ill.
318	*Thomas C. Patterson	Huntington, West Va.
319	†Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tarbox	Batavia, N. Y.
320	Miss Marjorie Howarth	Birmingham, Mich.
321	Joseph A. Bursley	Ann Arbor, Mich.
322	Miss Anne A. Bursley	Ann Arbor, Mich.
323	Miss Rebecca A. Bursley	Ann Arbor, Mich.
324	Miss Margery K. Bursley	Ann Arbor, Mich.
325	*William G. Moore	Haddonfield, N. J.
326	Mrs. Blossie E. Wardlaw	San Angelo, Texas
327	Mrs. Vera S. Wilson	Princeton, N. J.
328	Mrs. Ina L. C. Daw	Athens, Penn.
329	†Miss Anna M. Palmer	Yonkers, N. Y.
330	Mrs. M. Elsie G. Brown	Fitchburg, Mass.
331	Herbert S. Crocker	Denver, Colo.
332	Mrs. Leah P. Norton	New Haven, Conn.
333	Mrs. Nellie H. Kasper	Sayre, Penn.
334	Edward W. Haskins	Jersey City, N. J.
335	Mrs. Mary T. Brigham	Newton Centre, Mass.
336	Miss Marilynn C. Moore	Pasadena, Cal.
337	*Mrs. Mary S. Pope	Detroit, Mich.
338	*Mrs. Alice S. Call	Sioux City, Iowa
339	*Mrs. Ruth W. Simonds	Boston, Mass.
340	Mrs. Priscilla S. Dwinnell	Boston, Mass.
341	Gifford K. Simonds, Jr.	Boston, Mass.
342	John Howland Simonds	Boston, Mass.
343	Miss Ruth Simonds	Boston, Mass.
344	Mrs. Ellen S. Burnett	Plymouth, Mass.
345	Mrs. Grace D. S. Massey	Pasadena, Cal.
346	Henry D. M. Sherrerd	Haddonfield, N. J.
347	William D. Sherrerd, Jr.	Merion, N. J.
348	Mrs. Martha Howland Crandell	Grand Rapids, Mich.
349	*Miss Lilian Crandell	Grand Rapids, Mich.
350	*Arthur Leigh Norton	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
351	Morgan H. Stafford	Newtonville, Mass.

352	Mrs. Florence B. Darrach	Greenwich, Conn.
353	*Mrs. Florence Howland Munson	Conway, Mass.
354	*†Miss Charlotte A. Howland	Conway, Mass.
355	William A. McAuslan	Providence, R. I.
356	*Mrs. Helen H. Shortlidge	Wallingford, Conn.
357	George H. Shortlidge	Wallingford, Conn.
358	Miss Anne Shortlidge	Wallingford, Conn.
359	Miss Margaret Shortlidge	Wallingford, Conn.
360	Miss Mary Jane Shortlidge	Wallingford, Conn.
361	William Howland Kenney	Leominster, Mass.
362	Mrs. Bertha H. Jones	Agawam, Mass.
363	*†Miss Gertrude B. Howland	Greenfield, Mass.
364	Mrs. Annie J. Thompson	Woodhaven, N. Y.
365	Rev. Hezekiah U. Munro	Andover, Mass.
366	Mrs. Cora DeP. McGuire	Cheyboygan, Mich.
367	Charles F. Chipman	Boston, Mass.
368	Ariel B. Edwards	Woonsocket, R. I.
369	*McClure M. Howland	New York, N. Y.
370	Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough	Mattapoisett, Mass.
371	Mrs. Annie H. Bloodgood	Catskill, N. Y.
372	Mrs. Etta G. Blinn	Ardmore, Penn.
373	Mrs. Marjorie O. Aspergren	St. Joseph, Mich.
374	*†Morris Gray	Boston, Mass.
375	Donald C. Strout	Malden, Mass.
376	Mrs. Helen Moore Ellis	Chaires, Florida
377	Felix Howland	New York, N. Y.
378	†Mrs. Mary S. Hale	Chicago, Ill.
379	*Miss Grace S. Parker	Syracuse, N. Y.
380	*Miss Helen M. Allen	Norwich, N. Y.
381	*Mrs. Isabel R. Molter	Wilmette, Ill.
382	Mrs. Edith C. Greenwood	Princeton, Ill.
383	†Albert W. Pierson	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
384	Mrs. Bertha H. Moorshead	Newton, Kansas
385	†Herbert L. Chipman	Sandwich, Mass.
386	†Mrs. Lucia R. Fellows	Salt Lake City, Utah
387	W. Sears Nickerson	Wellesley Hills, Mass.
388	William J. Smith	Hammonton, N. J.
389	*Nathaniel B. H. Parker	Riverside, Cal.
390	*Mrs. Carrie M. Boyden	Sandwich, Mass.
391	Mrs. Ada E. O. Viall	Painesville, Ohio
392	†Frederick W. Porter	Fitchburg, Mass.
393	Mrs. Florence K. Colbert	Wilmette, Ill.
394	Mrs. Katharine B. Tompkins	Litchfield, Conn.
395	Mrs. Anna E. Huff	Ithaca, N. Y.
396	Mrs. Almyra E. Morgan	Ithaca, N. Y.
397	Mrs. Helen J. McDermott	Milwaukee, Wis.
398	*Judge Townsend Scudder	Greenwich, Conn.

399	Robert W. Moore	Camden, N. J.
400	Miss Lucile F. Herron	Indianapolis, Ind.
401	Frank S. Howland	Salisbury, Mass.
402	W. C. Howland	Burr Island, Ill.
403	†Edward K. Powe	Durham, N. C.
404	Miss Claudia E. Powe	Durham, N. C.
405	†Arthur H. Williams	Buffalo, N. Y.
406	William F. Makepeace	West Barnstable, Mass.
407	Edmund J. Longyear	Pasadena, Cal.
408	Robert W. Herrick	Providence, R. I.
409	Mrs. Fannie R. Herrick	Lexington, Mass.
410	Mrs. Addie M. Perry	West Roxbury, Mass.
411	Arthur Thatcher	St. Louis, Mo.
412	*Miss Nancy Ann Ball	Birmingham, Mich.
413	*Mrs. Gertrude C. Newhall	Lynn, Mass.
414	Dr. John F. Howland	Portland, Maine
415	*Mrs. Bessie M. Lindsey	Forsyth, Ill.
416	*Mrs. Luella M. Shuler	Hamilton, Ohio
417	*Carolus M. Cobb, Jr.	East Lynn, Mass.
418	†William J. Rotch	West Tisbury, Mass.
419	George A. Clapp	Brookline, Mass.
420	Mrs. Sarah L. Clapp	Brookline, Mass.
421	*Earl C. Howland	New York, N. Y.
422	Mrs. Marjorie W. Braley	Canton, Mass.
423	Mrs. Clara L. D. Harding	Pittsfield, Mass.
424	*Charles H. Russell	Newport, R. I.
425	Mrs. Matilda B. F. Letherby	Cincinnati, Ohio
426	*Howland Spencer	New York, N. Y.
427	Edward B. Alling	DeLand, Florida
428	*Mrs. Maud H. Pyne	Bernardsville, N. J.
429	*Percy R. Pyne, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.
430	*†Thomas Cochran	New York, N. Y.
431	*Mrs. Arthur H. Savage	St. Paul, Minn.
432	*†Moncrieff Cochran	St. Paul, Minn.
433	*Williams Cochran	New York, N. Y.
434	Roswell Parish, Jr.	Boston, Mass.
435	Mrs. Una M. L. Bailey	Lowell, Mass.
436	*Miss Adele L. Gorham	West Haven, Conn.
437	Dr. Alfred A. Knapp	Peoria, Ill.
438	Miss Mary L. Knapp	Peoria, Ill.
439	*Mrs. Evelyn D. Driscoll	St. Louis, Mo.
440	*George Burton Gorham	West Haven, Conn.
441	Arthur G. Gower	Greenville, S. C.
442	Mrs. Elinor H. Tucker	Pittsburgh, Penn.
443	Mrs. Susan M. Heywood	Arden, N. C.
444	*Mrs. Amelia F. Redfield	Marshall, Mich.
445	*Alfred L. Dennis	Newark, N. J.

446	Mrs. Isabel C. Hodges	Washington, D. C.
447	Harry C. Holloway	South Lee, Mass.
448	Fletcher M. Elliott	Fairport, N. Y.
449	*Mrs. Mary H. Godbold	Los Angeles, Cal.
450	Miss Marjorie E. Spicer	Albert Lea, Minn.
451	*Mrs. Sarah Warren Jones	Rochester, N. H.
452	Mrs. Mary P. Filley	New York, N. Y.
453	Edward S. Moulton	Providence, R. I.
454	†Mrs. Mary H. Soley	New York, N. Y.
455	Howard C. Dickinson, Jr.	New York, N. Y.
456	Mrs. Una F. Connfelt	New York, N. Y.
457	Stanley W. Hayes	Richmond, Ind.
458	*Gen. Charles R. Howland	Washington, D. C.
459	H. Rivington Pyne	New York, N. Y.
460	*Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Washington, D. C.
461	Mrs. Ruth P. Slocum	East Rochester, N. H.
462	Mrs. Florence P. Wright	Winchester, Mass.
463	Mme. Lillian M. Soresi	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
464	Charles Garrison Meyer, Jr.	Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
465	Mrs. Sara W. L. Meyer	Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
466	Mrs. Margaret M. Ives	Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
467	Samuel Willets Meyer	Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
468	Gardiner Howland Meyer	Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
469	*Miss Sophia May Howland	Denver, Colo.
470	†Sidney Mitchell	New York, N. Y.
471	Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury	Springfield, Ill.
472	L. Newton Hayes	Providence, R. I.
473	Leeds Mitchell	Chicago, Ill.
474	Harold M. Sturges	Fairfield, Conn.
475	Mrs. Josephine C. N. Hill	Philadelphia, Penn.
476	Mrs. Helen C. D. Worthington	Ardmore, Penn.
477	*Gardiner Greene Howland	Venice, Cal.
478	Mrs. Lucy W. de Lagerberg	Montclair, N. J.
479	John W. Porter	Pawtucket, R. I.
480	Rev. Lyman M. Greenman	Harvard, Mass.
481	Mrs. Luna Van V. Nutten	Detroit, Mich.
482	*Miss F. Fern Merritt	Washington, D. C.
483	Mrs. Adeline E. Froriep	Philadelphia, Penn.
484	Mrs. Ellen Poole Garrison	Cincinnati, Ohio
485	Miss Elizabeth Sater Turner	Hamilton, Ohio
486	Mrs. Alberta M. Trethewey	Boston, Mass.
487	Francis Russell Stoddard, Jr.	New York, N. Y.
488	Miss Edith S. Morissey	Plymouth, Mass.
489	Terris Moore	Westwood, Cal.
490	Mrs. Karlene Moore Graham	Callander, Scotland
491	Frederick A. Kendall	Newton Centre, Mass.
492	Mrs. Mattie D. H. Sommerville	Portland, Maine

493	Mrs. Edith M. Bryant	Biltmore, N. C.
494	Mrs. Mate M. Lacy	East Troy, Wis.
495	Miss Grace Darling Trefry	Boston, Mass.
496	Miss Isabel A. Howland	Rome, N. Y.
497	Mrs. Bertha B. B. Johnson	Santa Monica, Cal.
498	Charles A. Gale	Providence, R. I.
499	*Charles N. Kimball	Sistersville, West Va.
500	*Richard Peters	New York, N. Y.
501	*Mrs. Madeleine M. Smith	Milwaukee, Wis.
502	Mrs. Kate T. W. Dow	Portland, Maine
503	Howard R. Kent	Chepacket, R. I.
504	*Mrs. Rhoda H. S. Sloan	Herkimer, N. Y.
505	Dean M. Hatheway	Brookline, N. Y.
506	*Mrs. Harriet B. Billingsley	Burton, Wash.
507	Mrs. Malinda C. F. Blake	Twin Falls, Idaho
508	Mrs. Dorothy Draper	New York, N. Y.
509	Mrs. Florence B. W. Faithorn	San Francisco, Cal.
510	Mrs. Margaret F. Winkley	Boston, Mass.
511	Eugene H. Clapp, II	Wellesley Hills, Mass.
512	Howland F. Atwood	Hartland Four Corners, Vt.
513	Fred Tallman Campbell	Providence, R. I.
514	Mrs. Adeline M. Cleveland	Hollywood, Cal.
515	Mrs. Flora O. Walker	Washington, D. C.
516	Foster Stearns	Hancock, N. H.
517	E. E. McCollister	Ventura, Cal.
518	Miss Anne Barton Green	New York, N. Y.
519	Willis N. Coval	Indianapolis, Ind.
520	Mrs. Katherine Randall Drummond	Portland, Maine
521	Mrs. Sara Hedge Godwin	New York, N. Y.
522	*Mrs. Bertha Crosley Ball	Muncie, Indiana
523	Mrs. Edna Kempton Wolf	Philadelphia, Pa.
524	Mrs. Mildred Kempton Hollis	Philadelphia, Pa.
525	*John Howland Buttler	Alexandria, Va.
526	Mrs. Lillian T. D. Franklin	Summit, N. J.
527	Miss Doris Rae Lacy	Red Oak, Okla.
528	Miss Roberta Medbury Lacy	Red Oak, Okla.
529	Charles G. Allen, 4th	Barre, Mass.
530	Miss Mary Edith Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
531	Joseph DeChant Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
532	Miss Antoinette Moore Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
533	Gladwin Ware Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
534	Richard Tatem Brigham	Newton Highlands, Mass.
535	Theodore Fithian Brigham	Newton Highlands, Mass.
536	Ernest Bennett Brigham	Newton Highlands, Mass.
537	Thomas Moore Brigham	Newton Highlands, Mass.
538	Miss Patricia Ware Driscoll	Haddonfield, N. J.
539	Alfred Tatem Driscoll	Haddonfield, N. J.

540	Miss Elizabeth Jane Bauer	Haddonfield, N. J.
541	Albert Tatem Bauer	Haddonfield, N. J.
542	Henry Fithian Bauer	Haddonfield, N. J.
543	William Fithian Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
544	Miss Marie Antoinette Tatem	Haddonfield, N. J.
545	Mrs. Gertrude Buell Card	Woonsocket, R. I.
546	Mrs. Harriet Buell Hudson	Woonsocket, R. I.
547	Mrs. Ada V. Howland Wilkerson	St. Joseph, Mo.
548	Alfred Barnes Bell	Denver, Colorado
549	Mrs. Faith Jones West	Long Beach, Calif.
550	Lyons Mills Howland	Highland Park, Mich.
551	John Ward Howland	Highland Park, Mich.
552	Glenn Allen Howland, Jr.	Highland Park, Mich.
553	Halford W. Howland	Indianapolis, Indiana
554	Fred D. Horton	Cranston, R. I.
555	*Chester Frayer Kimball	Amarillo, Texas
556	*Miss Mary Boydston Kimball	Sistersville, West Va.
557	*Walter Sugden Kimball	Sistersville, West Va.
558	Mrs. Ella C. G. Allerton	East Cleveland, Ohio

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